The WEEKLY Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, P. O.

MIDSUMMER EVE.

A sunset glory lines the west
With streaks of crimson. In the pine,
The ring-dove murmurs on her nest;
And myriad golden starlets shine.

Upon the fair, calm hour of night,
As she her sable veil sets fair,
The swallows from the dizzy height
Of ivied steeple twittering call.

As twilight fades, and darkness grows
Upon the landscape, and the leaves
Of dew-filled flowers, slowly close,
And martins gather 'neath the eaves.

And on the breast of silver stream,
The lilies quiver, while the sigh
Of rustling night-breeze like a dream,
Stirs their white blooms, and passes by.

The sleeping swans, with ruffled wings
And head reposing, slow drift on;
The nightingale melodious sings
The blossom-laden bough upon.

The plashing of the mill-wheel falls
Like music on the farm-boy's ear;
As homeward trudging, blithe he calls,
And whistles when his cot is near.

The lights go out, in cottage homes,
The labors of the day time cease;
Abroad the king of slumber roams,
And in his train are—Rest and Peace.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED.

"Anything over to-day?" asked, with a significant and ironical emphasis, a young and brieftless lawyer, named Kit Hammerton of another equally young and brieftless "limb," Bill Bellenden, as he sauntered into the latter's rooms in Court street, which rooms had a very professional air, —a rusty grate filled with scraps of paper and cigar ends, a table littered with law-books, sheets of foolscap, floor ditto, leather-bottomed arm chairs, very crazy and truculent looking window panes that looked like thick cobwebs,—all as it should be, minus a client. "Anything over?" he repeated.

"Over head and ears in love and debt," answered Bellenden, "that's all. Oh, I forgot two dimes and a smooth quarter in the waferbox."

"And the governor?"

"Has departed for New York and Philadelphia, to be gone for three months. He has let his town house, you know, and was preparing to reside at his country seat at B——, was looking around for servants, in fact. The grounds are taken care of by his next-door neighbor, a gardener. He thinks now he shan't be back till fall!"

"Of course he came down handsomely before he left?" remarked Kit, whittling the table with his penknife.

"He gave me a check for my quarter's allowance in advance," answered Bellenden.

"Have you drawn the money?"

"My dear fellow, I require it all to consolidate my debts."

"What a stupid proceeding?"

"A necessary sacrifice. My creditors were pressing. I had to compound with them for the credit of the bar."

"And I think you told me that, not daring to confide the state of your affairs to your father, you had taken up your lodgings on the sofa here, and dined at a cheap eating-house."

"Exactly so, Kit."

"Umph, a pleasant way of passing the next three months, certainly."

"I shall live like a nabob for the next three months, and have a little cash to boot," said Bellenden, triumphantly.

"As how?"

"You know just now everybody is moving out of town."

"Yes, and you're obliged, thanks to your want of forethought and extravagance, to swelter here during the hot months."

"Listen, will you?" cried Bellenden. "Hear what I have written." And, taking up a sheet of foolscap, he read as follows:

"To Be Let—Furnished. A genteel country residence four miles from State street, with fourteen rooms, furnished in modern style, stable, granary, and large garden stocked with the choicest kinds of fruit—near a railroad and omnibus station. Part of the rent will be taken out in board by the advertiser. Terms made known on application to W. B——, No——— buildings, Court street."

"Zounds!" cried Kit, his eyes starting out of his head. "You aren't going to let your own father's house?"

"That was my plan," replied Bellenden coolly. "Why should the house remain empty for a whole quarter?"

"But the new furniture will be spoiled."

"I shall only let it to a respectable tenant."

Kit remonstrated, but in vain. Bellenden assured him that stern necessity compelled him to act, and begged to inform him that his resolution was so unalterably fixed that no power on earth could shake it. That evening the advertisement was put in *The Transcript*. The next morning a modest tap at Bellenden's office door produced an invitation to enter, and a highly respectable old gentleman availed himself of the permission. He was dressed in black, with a white neckcloth, wore a heavy gold chain and square, old-fashioned watch-key, and polished shoes and white stockings, and carried a buff cane, with an ivory head, the very beau ideal of an old Boston merchant.

"I called sir, in consequence of your advertisement in *The Transcript* last evening."

"Pray be seated. You have an idea of moving out of town?"

"Yes, for three months only. I will drive out this afternoon and see your house, and if I like it, and the terms are not too high, I think we can manage to make an agreement."

"What family have you, sir?" asked Bellenden, with the air of a practical landlord.

"Only my wife, daughter, and self," replied the old gentleman.

"And you have no objection to taking me to board? I'm not much trouble in a house," said Bellenden.

"None whatever. Pray what are your terms?"

"One hundred and fifty dollars for the season—that is, three months. I will allow you five dollars a week for my board, —that takes off sixty."

"Balance ninety," replied the old gentleman, rising. "Very well, sir, if I like the house, I will call to-morrow, and pay you in advance."

"As you please, sir?"

"My name," said the old gentlemen, as he took leave, is Greyling—Godfrey Greyling & Co., India wharf. Good morning, sir."

"Greyling! One daughter!" cried Bellenden, as he paced his room. "What if he should be the father of the glorious creature I met at Gloucester last summer? The idea of being under the same roof with her almost drives me mad, and atones for much I have suffered and am still suffering—Greyling! Greyling!"

His conjectures were correct. Greyling called next day, paid the rent, and received the key, and the evening after, when he went out to the villa, he discovered to his delight that Julia Greyling was no other than a very charming girl whom he had casually encountered at Cape Ann the previous season. She was then visiting the place with her aunt, and whether she was conscious of a nascent penchant for our hero, or for some other reason, she had forborne mentioning to her mother having met a young gentleman by the seaside, with such a dear corsair expression, and such a sweet moustache!"

Of course, Bellenden did not come into town any more. Why should he? He had no client there—and a suit here which must not be suffered to go by default. What duets at the piano! what strolls in the garden! what walks by moonlight, what rides at sunset! It was a fairy existence. But in the sweetest cup of pleasure.—*surgit amari aliquid*,—and coiling at the bottom of his beaker of bliss, lay a serpent though that all this fairy scene would soon vanish like a summer day-dream. With the birds and flowers the Greylings would be gone—he had three months of enjoyment before him. Three months! he had not twenty-four hours.

The next morning Bellenden was strolling in the garden, waiting for Miss Greyling to join him, when the omnibus stopped at the door, and out of that omnibus —a vision of dread—alighted Mr. Bellenden, senior.

"You here, sir?" exclaimed the young man.

"You here, sir," exclaimed the father. "How came you to think of opening the house? Did you get word that I was coming?"

"No, sir, but I thought you wouldn't dislike it."

Not at all, You've saved me a deal of trouble. Servants here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, well, let's get out of the sun," replied Mr. Bellenden, impatiently.

"One moment, sir. I have some friends staying with me—very respectable people, I assure you, sir,—the Greylings,—do you know them?" he added anxiously.

"No, but I've heard the name."

"I've kept you waiting," cried Miss Greyling, running down the steps of the piazza in a charming walking dress, "but am quite ready now." She stopped suddenly and blushed on perceiving a stranger.

"My father, Miss Geyling."

"I am happy to see you, sir. Won't you walk in?"

"Hospitable, muttered Bellenden, "seeing that it's my house."

"Miss Greyling," said young Bellenden, nervously, "I am very sorry that I must deny myself the pleasure of walking with you, but my father—I—pray excuse me."

"Oh, certainly, certainly! Don't make any apologies. I couldn't think of going now. Pray walk in, sir. You'll dine with us, I hope, sir?"

"I rather think I shall, young lady," answered Bellenden senior, coolly.

"You're dusty and tired, father," said young Bellenden, who dreaded a discovery. "Wont you walk up into my room?"

"No, sir," replied Bellenden, senior, peremptorily. "I want to see how the drawing-room looks. With what taste your poor mother, had she been alive, would have furnished it."

And tossing his hat on the table he walked into the long drawing-room followed by his son and Miss Greyling.

"My father and mother, Mr. Bellenden," said the young lady, getting before him and performing the ceremony of introduction.

Mr. Greyling had fallen asleep unconsciously on the ottoman, and sank from a sitting to a recumbent position. He started up, rubbing his eyes.

"Bless me, what a solecism! I'm afraid I was vulgar enough to doze, Mr. Bellenden. I'm very happy to see you. My wife. Pray sit down, sir."

"Thank you, sir, I prefer walking about," replied Mr. Bellenden, senior. "Curse his impudence," he muttered to his son. "Sleeping with his boots on my cut velvet ottoman. Asking me to be seated in my own house!"

"He's rather eccentric," whispered young Bellenden, "but most amiable of men."

"My father," he said, in a low tone, addressing Greyling, "is odd; very peculiar— but you mustn't mind him."

"You will dine with us *en famille*," said Mrs. Greyling—a very amiable and polished old lady, by the way.

"I intend to madam, certainly," replied Bellenden, senior, who was strolling about the room, examining the furniture, and occasionally changing the place of a chair, a card-table, or a vase.

"Traveling makes one hungry, and as the country probably produces the same effect on you, I shall make no apology for ordering dinner." And he rang the bell. A smart man-servant answered it.

"Dinner directly, Sam," said Mr. Bellenden, senior.

"James, sir," replied the man, with dignity, and looking with an inquiring air to Mr. Greyling.

"Serve the dinner if it is ready, James," said Mr. Greyling, smothering his indignation.

"Confound his impudence!" said he to himself. "Does he presume to give orders to my servants?"

"Hang his insolence!" whispered Mr. Bellenden to his son. "Must he tell my people what to do?"

Dinner was soon announced. Mr. Bellenden, senior, offered his arm to Mrs. Greyling. Young Bellenden sailed in with Julia, and Mr. Greyling brought up in the rear. Mr. Bellenden, senior, handed the old lady to her place with great gallantry, and seated himself opposite to her to the astonishment, indignation, and disgust of old Greyling, who would have broken out in remonstrances if his daughter had not restrained him. Young Bellenden clutched his napkin in agony.

Mr. Bellenden, senior, did the honors of the table with easy nonchalence, but all the other members of the family labored under a singular restraint, and the ladies sought the earliest opportunity of retiring.

"Now, James," said Mr. Bellenden, senior, "the champagne!".

"Really, Mr. Bellenden," stammered Greyling, but the words fairly choked him; he leaned back in his chair, and unloosened his cravat. The poor man looked quite apopletic.

James handed Mr. Bellenden a bottle, the wire was cut, the cork bounced out perversely, and smote Mr. Greyling on his rather prominent Roman nose.

"A random shot. I beg a thousand pardons," said Mr. Bellenden, bowing. And he passed a foaming beaker to the irritated merchant.

"I don't drink champagne," said Greyling, testily. "James give me some claret."

"That's right, Mr. Greyling, call for what you like," said Bellenden. "Nothing gives me greater pleasure than to see people make themselves at home."

"I should think so, sir," replied Greyling, dryly, as he sipped his wine in angry gulps.

"The cellar is pretty well stocked, eh, William?" pursued Mr. Belleden, addressing his son. "And I beg, Mr. Greyling, you will name your favorites. What do you say to Burgundy?"

"If you desire Burgundy, Mr. Bellenden."

"Of course I do," replied Mr. Bellenden, "Bottle of Burgundy, James."

"You must excuse me, Mr. Bellenden," said Greyling rising. "I would prefer to join the ladies."

"Do not place any restraint on yourself. Consider yourself perfectly at home while you are here."

"I do so consider myself, I assure you," answered Mr. Greyling, rising "and shall do so while I remain, which will be until next September." And he slammed the door behind him in a pet.

Mr. James followed the example of his master.

"What under the sun, William," cried Mr. Bellenden, when they were alone, "could have induced you to invite such a vulgar, ill-bred set here? Talk of staying till September too!"

"My dear sir," stammered young Bellenden, "he is a client, and promises me a large business."

"And makes up for paying fees by quartering himself and family here for months. The old fellow's impudence beats everything I ever heard of."

"He is certainly eccentric," said young Bellenden. "But if you knew him as I do, sir, you'd excuse his peculiarities."

"Doubted," said Belleden, senior.

"But let us join the ladies. The daughter is very pretty and attractive, though not, I am constrained to say, over well-bred."

The evening passed off pretty well, the tasteful performance of Miss Greyling on the piano soothed the troubled spirits of all her auditors. But when the hour of retiring arrived, the unpleasant feelings of the two seniors rivived.

"I trust you will pass the night with us," said Mr. Greyling, civily.

"Why, where else should I pass it?"

"Very well, sir," replied Greyling, when you are ready, I will light you to your room—the blue chamber."

"I am very much obliged to you, sir," retorted Bellenden, "but if it's all the same to you, I prefer to select my own sleeping-apartment."

"Sir I wish you a very good night!" said Greyling, taking up a lamp and sweeping out of the room, followed by his wife and daughter.

"Extraordinary!" growled Bellenden. "Hang me, if I ever saw, read or heard of such immeasurable impudence!"

The next morning Mr. Bellenden, senior, was up betimes, and walking in his garden. He was soon joined by Mr. Greyling, who appeared to have passed a feverish night. The two old gentlemen saluted each other, stiffly.

"I hope you have passed a good night, sir," said Mr. Bellenden.

"I didn't sleep a wink," said Mr. Greyling.

"Indeed? I am distressed to learn it."

"Mr. Bellenden, sir, it is very evident that, although your son and I agree very well together, you and I cannot exist under the same roof."

"Indeed! And I presume," said Mr. Bellenden, ironically. "that you are about to suggest the expediency of my taking up my quarters elsewhere. From what I saw of your conduct yesterday, I should judge you to be quite capable of such a proposition."

"Mr. Bellenden, as a lawyer, you must be aware that I have a right to make it."

"A right to make it!"

"Yes, sir, but I scorn to do so, and merely came to give you notice that I shall vacate your premises to-day, leaving it to your sense of justice to accord me reasonable damages."

"Reasonable damages!" cried Bellenden, furiously. "Haven't you taken up your quarters here, bag and baggage, ordered my servants about; appropriated what rooms you saw fit to your own use, cut boquets out of my garden, sent presents of fruit and vegetables to your friends in town; acted, in a word, as if you were master here?—and now you talk of damages!"

"Well, sir!" roared Mr. Greyling, "Haven't I paid the rent in advance?"

"The rent in advance! You're crazy, old fellow!"

But at this crisis appeared young Bellenden, alarmed, abashed, and penitent. He made a full confession of the trick he had perpetrated, and then stood, culprit-like, trembling and covered with confusion. The two old gentlemen eyed each other for a moment, then burst into a hearty fit of laughter, and shook hands cordially. The young scapegrace who had occasioned all the trouble was pardoned, and his father agreed to discharge his debts on his pledge of making a good husband to Julia Greyling. The young couple took up their abode in the Bellenden villa, preferring its luxuries and comforts to the chance of advertising for lodgings to be let—furnished.

Natural Curiosities in Kentucky.

A correspondent in the mountains of Kentucky gives an account of a natural bridge which may rival the famous Natural Bridge of Virginia. In Carter county, he says, "there is a great curiosity called the "Natural Bridge" which well repays a visit to those attracted by strange and sublime scenery. It spans a stream called Little Carry, which falls into Little Sandy River. This bridge is two hundred and nineteen feet in the span, one hundred and ninety-six feet high, twelve feet wide, and five feet thick in the middle and thirty feet at the ends, being arched underneath and level on the top. One hundred feet below it there is a cascade with a fall of seventy-five feet, and two miles distant there is another cascade with a fall of two hundred feet. From the bottom of the ravine a spruce pine has grown up to the height of four feet above the ridge, making its entire height two hundred feet, the sides of the ravine are so rugged that, were it not for a natural stairway, a person on the top of the bridge wishing to get under it would have to walk two miles. It is interesting to compare the dimensions of this bridge with those of the celebrated Natural Bridge of Virginia, which is ninety feet in the span, eighty feet wide, fifty feet thick and two hundred and twenty feet high.

The bridge is not the only natural wonder of the neighborhood. It its vicinity are two streams known as Big Sinkey and Little Sinkey, which emerge from the ground good-sized streams, and after a course of about two miles again disappear. There is also an artesian well which formerly threw up a jet about four feet high, of the size of a common barrel: but, having been obstructed by stones and trunks of trees thrown into it by persons desirous of finding out its depths, it now only plays to the height of a foot above the level of the pool. Some years ago, in the month of August, the writer encountered an enormous rattlesnake crossing the road near the bridge. In length he just reached across the road, and in thickness he seemed to measure in the middle of the body about as much as an ordinary churn. I tied my horse, got some good rocks, and tried my best on him; but my volley only caused him to make the woods ring with his rattles. So, not liking the look of his eye, I mounted my horse and made a flank movement, leaving my hero in possession of the field. I told an old citizen what I had seen. He said: "Signs of that snake have been found there for twenty years." I suppose he lived in one of the large caves around the bridge.

Two Servant Girls Swindled Out of $500 by Their Employer.

Erasmus D. Moore, an employee in the Boston Custom House and a resident of Sacramento street in this city, has had in his employ for some time past two servant girls, Catherine McCay and Margaret McGillis, who, by their industry and frugality, have managed to save and deposit in a savings bank about $250 each. A few days ago Mrs. Harriet Moore, the wife of Erasmus, succeeded in persuading her servant girls to draw their money from the bank and allow her to loan it to a broker in Boston by the name of Craig, who, Mrs. Moore affirmed, would pay them twelve per cent. The young ladies suspecting nothing, put full confidence in their mistress, and gave her the money, and supposed their carefully-saved earnings were in Boston drawing a large percentage. But for some reason the girls became uneasy about their money, and consulted Squire Thomas, of Old Cambridge, who immediately set about investigating the affair. He soon learned that there was no such broker in Boston as Craig, and that the girls were the unfortunate victims of an artful swindle, in the person of Mrs. Moore. A warrant was obtained, and officer Amos Jones commenced a search for the defaulting party. She was found yesterday afternoon at Hull, and arrested, together with her husband, who is suspected of being an accomplice in the affair, and both brought to Cambridge, where they were locked up to await the action of the court this morning.—[Boston Herald.

Household of the Marquis de Noailles.

The London Sport says that the departure of the new French ambassador to Washington and of Mme. la Marquise de Noailles was marked by a display of magnificence that reminds one of the grand missions of the time of Louis XIV. The Marquis de Noailles is attended by a numerous and brilliant *suite*. Not to mention the usual officials, it seems that ten or twelve of the *elite* of the aristocracy, among whom are the most distinguished names in France, have solicited the favor of being allowed to accompany him as *attaches volontaires*. The household is composed of thirty servants. As for the Marchioness, a true *Parisienne* of exquisite taste, and whose musical talents are justly appreciated in Parisian circles, she will evidently create a sensation. More than thirty trunks packed in Paris contain the wonders of the newest fashions, represented by sixty dresses of different styles from Worthe's "atelier." It is needless to mention the horses and carriages sent to the same destination; they are known to all Paris.

A WRITER in an exchange says: "Who would have thought twenty years ago that the despised 'love apple' would have been converted into the useful tomato. This reminds us of the time when our people were doing their best to acquire a taste for tomatoes, then just coming into use; but it was much more than twenty years ago. If the writer's memory is not at fault, people were engaged in tomato eating forty years ago. Previous to this tomatoes were known as 'love apples,' and were not looked upon as of any real value."

AGRICULTURAL.

WATERING GARDENS IN HOT WEATHER.

Injudicious watering is an injury to most garden plants; but properly performed (for there is a right and a wrong way of doing it), it is a great aid to the plants, and few are the gardens, flower or vegetable, that are not watered artificially during the period of summer drought. A slight watering in the middle of the day is an injury rather than a benefit. The heated earth thus absorbs the water thus applied, it bakes and forms a hard crust about the plant, the dews are not absorbed, and the plants are in reality worse off than if no water had been put on. It is more important to keep the soil light and loose about newly set plants, flowers, &c., than it is to drench them with water. Where this is done the moisture comes up from below, the dew is absorbed, and the plant thrives, which it cannot do so long as the surface is crushed over. Always water at night; and before watering have the ground loosened up with the garden rake—Then water liberally—the application of a little water if oftener no better than none. Indeed we had rather keep the hoe going in a flower garden, in hot, dry weather, than the watering pot. The plants will stand the drought better by the former than the latter mode. Too much water is as injurious to vegetable life as to have them scorched—therefore use judgment in watering; as well as in other matters connected with the care of your gardens.

THE BEARING YEAR IN APPLES.

1. Take cions from a tree in 1872, and put them into a good and thrifty tree, and do the same in 1873, and you will get fruit in alternate years.

2. If you cut off of thrifty trees the growth of 1872 in the last of July, leaving three or four buds that would come out in 1873, you would force out the next year's buds and gain one year.

3. If you remove all the blossoms on one-half of your tree in the bearing year you will have fruit on that half the odd year. These things I have done successfully.

I have now in bearing the Victory apple of the odd year produced in this way; next year the cions of the last year will bear on the regular year. [S. A. S., in Tilton's Journal of Agriculture.

LIME FOR SOILS OF FRUIT ORCHARDS.

On most soils, or in most localities, a proper dressing of lime is useful to both peach and pear trees. There are some soils where it will not prove of much benefit, but we are unable to give a certain infallible indication by which the propriety of its application may be known before making the trial. It would not be so likely to be useful where the ground had been previously repeatedly or heavily limed, or where the soil was poor from the want of an application of yard manure or by plowing under green crops. We have known it to double the growth of trees on soils that appeared to be quite similar to others where no benefit was produced. Over-doses or an under application might be hurtful or of no use. Common lime may be applied safely at the rate of a hundred bushels or two per acre, but magnesia lime should be used more cautiously. There is no material difference between common stone lime and burnt oyster shell.

NILSSON'S MARRIAGE.

The Nuptials Solemnized in Westminster Abbey—An Immense Concourse of Friends.

A special telegram from London July 27th reads as follows:

The marriage of Miss Nilsson and Auguste Rouzand, of Paris, a native of the Isle of Bourbon and a nephew of Admiral Bosse, was solemnized in Westminster Abbey to-day. The nuptials were witnessed by an immense assemblage of people, including many of the aristocracy and well known artists. Among the persons present were Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister; R. C. Schenck, the American Minister; Lady Peel and Mlle. Titiens, Count de Steenbock, Secretary of the Swedish Legation.

GAVE THE BRIDE AWAY,

and the marriage ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley. It was firt proposed that the marriage should take place at St. George's Church, Hanover square, but this edifice, spacious as it is, was not large enough to accommodate the great crowd of the friends of the bride who were anxious to grace her nuptials with their presence. It is

A VERY UNUSUAL THING

for a marriage to be celebrated in the Abbey, and some unusual influences are said to have been brought to bear upon the Dean before he would consent that this royal church should be used for the marriage of one who, no matter how renowned and no matter how estimable, is after all only an actress and a singer. Westminster Abbey is not a parish church, it is the collegiate church of St. Peter. The ground on which it stands was originally

AN ISLAND IN THE THAMES.

In 616, Sebert, King of the East Saxons, founded a Benedictine monastery on this island, and when it was completed St. Peter, in whose honor it was named, came down from heaven accompanied by a troop of angels, and consecrated it in person. The monastery thus built and consecrated gave way in 1065 to a new building erected by Edward the Confessor. This stood 179 years, and Henry III., in 1245, commenced the erection of

THE PRESENT BUILDING,

which was completed by Henry VI. The extreme length of the Abbey is 375 feet; its breadth is 200 feet; the nave, in which the wedding took place, is 75 feet long; the height of the nave is 101 feet; and the height from the choir to the lantern is 140 feet. In the Abbey are

THE TOMBS

Edward the Confessor, Henry III., Edward I., Edward III., Richard II., Henry V., Edward V., Henry VII., Mary I., Mary Queen of Scotts, Elizabeth, Sebert, King of the East Angles, who died in 616; Eleanor, of Castile; Philippa, wife of Edward III.; Anne, of Bohemia, wife of Richard II., Elizabeth of York, wife of Henry VII.; Anne of Cleves, wife of Henry VIII.; Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII.; Cardinal Langham; hosts of eminent statesmen, warriors, and poets; and last, but not least, Charles Dickens.

LOOKING BACK.

I lean on the rectory gates again,
As oft I've leant in the days of old,
When the rector's daughter, Miriam Mayne,
Was aye a treasure to me untold;
And straight I muse on that olden time,
In the fading light of the autumn day,
As the dreamy tones of the curfew's chime
Float over the shadowy wood away.

The cushat calls, as of old, from fields
That fill with mist as the daylight fades
And the dim, mysterious twilight steals
O'er hill and dale with her dreamy shades;
And the pale, proud moon, with her wan lips curled,
Who asks no aid of sail or of oar,
Swims up the east from the under-world,
As she swam in the autumn eves of yore.

But there comes not now, as then there came,
Up the graveled pathway unto me,
A maid it was oh, so sweet to name!
A form it was, oh, such bliss to see!
And, standing here by the gates, I miss
The silvery ring of her every tone,
The smile the look, the greeting kiss,
And the soft white hand within mine own.

Nor, ever again, at the twilight hour,
When stars steal out in the heavens above,
And dew hangs light upon leaf and flower,
Oh never again shall I meet my love!
For one May morn, as the eastern skies
Were flushing faint with the down, she died;
And cold, cold now in her grave she lies,
By yon gray church on the bare hill-side.

VARIETIES.

THE goldsmiths of London have a chandelier of gold in their guild hall which weighs over one thousand ounces.

AN Alabama parent didn't favor his daughter's lover, and bet him $500 that he wouldn't marry her. The parent lost.

THE Boston Pilot says: "The desire to live by writing is, to ninety out of a hundred people, a bad sort of insanity."

A SARATOGA belle has hair that reaches nearly to the ground. This flower of fashion might, therefore, be appropriately called a hare-bell.

MR. PETER COX, a colored Brooklynite, aged 101, started off well on his second century the other day by taking unto himself a blooming wife of 50.

THE Superintendent of the St. Louis House of Refuge lately gave a boy 36 lashes for keeping his eyes open during prayers, and they were not eyelashes either.

THE Germans propose to celebrate, annually, the 2d of December, the day on which German unity was proclaimed, in the same way that we celebrate the 4th of July.

TYING a line, on the end of which is a fish hook, to a large rocket, hitching the hook to a man's hat and then getting him to fire off the rocket, is the latest form of practical joking in Troy, N. York.

ALBANY, N. Y., is threatened with a milk famine. The Express of that city, in two successive items, gives the information that two cows have been driven to the pound, and two pumps are reported dry.

CINCINNATI offered a reward of fifty cents a head for dogs found in the city without muzzles, and the boys have been taking muzzles off poodles and stealing dogs from the doors of their owners for the sake of obtaining the reward.

A CHINAMAN in California, whose life was insured for a large amount, fell from a wagon and was seriously hurt, whereupon he sent a demand to the insurance company for half the money, as compensation for having been half killed.

AT the Morristown, N. J., depot recently a lad tried to jump on the platform of a train, but slipped and fell under the car. He had the presence of mind to lie flat on the ground, and the whole train passed over him without injury.

A PRUDENT Kentucky father, with a marriageble daughter, found it impossible to keep the beaux from the house, so he furnished her with a music box which plays "Home, Sweet Home," at 10 o'clock P. M., precisely. The beaux are all gone and the house closed up in five minutes after.

SENATOR O'BRIEN and several other political magnates interviewed the learned pig at Saratoga the other day. "Are you a Democrat?" asked O'Brien. The pig brought, in answer, a card marked "No." "Are you a Republican?" Again the pig said "No." "Are you a Liberal?" "No." Then what in the world are you?" said O'Brien. The pig simply brought him a card on which were marked the words "A hog."

"Now, Johnny," said a venerable lady to her six-year old nephew, who was persistently denying an offence of which she accused him, "I know you are not telling me the truth; I see it in your eye." Pulling down the lower lid of the organ that had so nearly betrayed his veracity, Johnny exultingly replied: "You can't tell anything about it, aunt; that eye always was a little streaked!"

REMARKABLE stories are related of the marvellous instinct, amounting almost to reason, shown by rats in avoiding the snares set for their destruction. The following singular instance of this is related to have recently occurred in Chicago. In a house where the rats had been very troublesome traps had long been set, but to no purpose. Finally some of the family determined to watch the tray. It was cunningly set. Soon a young rat appeared, and was about stepping on the fatal spring when an old rat rushed to the rescue, seized the indiscreet juvenile by the tail and dragged him off to his hole.

A ROMANTIC story has gained general circulation as to the birth of Miss Marie Fox, of Holland house, who was recently united in marriage to the Prince de Lichenstein. It has always been known to a large circle of friends that Miss Fox was only an adopted daughter of Lord and Lady Holland, and it was recently given out that she was in fact the daughter of the Marquise de Montaign. The story runs that her mother died in giving her birth, and that the marquis was so incensed toward the innocent cause of his wife's death, that he ordered the infant to be taken away that he might never see it again. The physician of the Montaigns was also attending the Holland family, who were then residing at Paris, and he induced them to adopt the child, who thereupon took the name of Marie Fox. This story secured general credence in aristocratic circles, and the Marquis de Montaign has at last found it necessary to publish a statement denying its truth. The birth of Miss Fox, therefore, remains a secret to all but her adopted parents and her husband, to whom it was communicated before their marriage.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

THE "IDA GREELEY Grays" of Baltimore are no more. They have very sensibly changed the name of that organization to the Monumental Club.

THE Liberal Committee in Mercer county (Pa.) contains some of the oldest and most influential Republicans in that county. We speak from personal knowledge.

THE organs are remarkably reticent concerning the decapitated workmen at Beaver Falls, who are turned out of their places to make room for the Heathen Chinee. To discuss it might hurt the party, and consequently it is ignored.

THE stupid old organ has had its runners out for several days hunting up Democrats who are sworn not to vote for GREELEY. We are informed that so far they have not been able to discover a single individual. It will be a sorry list when brought to the light of day.

WE are anxious to see what the ring organs will have to say to the letter of Mr. C. W. ELLIS, in regard to their candidate for Auditor General which we print in another column. As they have ceased of late to defend the due bill candidate, perhaps they can devote a little space to his bosom friend ALLEN.

THE *Commercial* has at last an allusion to Messrs. MOORHEAD and MARSHAL, late Radical leaders. Thanks, good *Commercial* for so much. But the comparing of THE POST to a *cat* is not very kind. Still, in so far as the *cat* is a vermin-destroying animal and is represented as playing with a half-dead mouse, we agree to abide the simile. *Our* cat is just now playing with *two* half-dead mice, HARTRANFT and GRANT, they were called. By the way we may say that the first is not merely "half-dead"—he is entirely dead—the other can't get away.

ONE by one the very few anti-GRANT papers that desired a straight nomination, are falling into line for GREELEY. The New York *Metropolitan Record* of this week hoists the name of the Baltimore nominees. Well, after the unanimous nomination of GREELEY and the utterances of such leaders as THURMAN, BAYARD, STOCKTON, VOORHEES et al., who advocated a straight ticket, and considering that either honest HORACE GREELEY or corrupt HIRAM GRANT is to be our next President, we can easily understand why Democrats should rally to the support of their nominees.

THE *Dispatch* hoots at the idea of the Great War Governor CURTIN, taking the stump against GRANT and the CAMERON ring. That is just what the great War Governor is going to do. His resignation has been on file in Washington for the past six months, yet the Administration will not appoint a successor, or let it be known that he has resigned at all. How suddenly will all this praise of the most loyal of all the war Governors cease, when his voice is again heard over the hills and through the vallies of his native State in favor of BUCKALEW and GREELEY. Can such things be?

THE seventy-five thousand dollar letter of JACOB THOMPSON has been printed, but lacks the Greek fire it was thought to contain. It was written or bears date of eight years standing in the midst of the war, when both sides were intent upon destruction, and doing their level best to accomplish it. It is now published to keep up the remembrance of an awful struggle and prevent, in the language of WILSON, closing the bloody chasm. There is to be no reconciliation, no amnesty, no forgiveness by Radicals. Angry passions must be again aroused as a necessity for a further lease of power to the blood sucking officeholders of GRANT.

GRANT'S KU-KLUX are again at work in Indianapolis, Indiana. The *News* says:

J. T. MAHORNEY, a colored GREELEY man, was assaulted yesterday evening by some roughs of his own race, on account of his political expressions of opinion. The colored voters, under the leadership of Drs. ELBERT and RUSSELL, are ruling with a high hand, and a defection of one of their number, because of a desire for free speech or free thought, is severely punished.

Mr. MAHORNEY is certainly one of the most upright and intelligent colored men we have ever met with. He is well known in this city, and is the author of several letters that have appeared in these columns in regard to colored voters. He is for the man who freed his race, is opposed to GRANT, and of course, he ought to be murdered!

THE poor old *Gazette* is showing its stupidity again by publishing what it purports to be communications from "A War Democrat" and "A Liberal," as "samples," mind you, from "leading men who are tired of the Liberal movement and ticket already."

The decrepid old organ must place a ow estimate upon the intelligence of its readers if it supposes they can be gulled by such thin devices. Why don't it give those prominent names it promised? A half a dozen such, would do more to console its readers in regard to the stampede from GRANT to the honest old farmer of Chappaqua, than a page filled with communications evidently written in its own office. No wonder its own friends are disgusted with its stupidity.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention which is to meet in Pittsburgh on the call of Gen. BURNSIDE, is for the purpose of creating an enthusiasm which does not now have any existence in the Administration ranks. It is a new feature, and not a good one, in the politics of the State, that meetings of a selected portion of the people are called to influence the people as a mass, in behalf of a particular candidate.

In this instance the soldier, or rather the *officer* element has been invoked in behalf of GRANT and HARTRANFT; not because they are good citizens or able civil officers, but because they have been Generals in the Army. As you cannot find anywhere a fool so foolish as to attempt to argue that a man's military skill is proof of his fitness for civil office, this Convention must have had its conception in the idea that it is time to dragoon the people into the service of GRANT and HARTRANFT. The next step will be for this Grand Army, as it is magniloquently styled, to assume that it has the right, not only to furnish the names of all persons to fill the civil offices of the country; but, having thus monopolized the ruling position, to also monopolize the voting power.

Affiliated political societies have always been regarded as dangerous to the liberty of the people; and the voice of WASHINGTON was raised in warning against their power and influence. Much more dangerous are they, where they assume not only secresy but a thorough military organization, and are used to help military candidates into the position of rulers of the people. THOMAS JEFFERSON, that wise and good man, whose life was devoted to the service of his country, and whose memory is dear to every good citizen, has told us that *eternal vigilance is the price of liberty*. In other words, there should be a jealous watchfulness by the people of everything having the least tendency to interfere with their absolute right to choose their own rulers, and to hold those rulers to a strict accountability.

This so-called Grand Army of the Republic, is a military political organization enforcing secrecy upon its members, either under the control of such men as BURNSIDE, or intended so to be. It is, in politics, a regular army, while the people are mere undisciplined and unorganized militia. The safety of the people requires that it should be watched carefully, for the tendency of all such organizations undoubtedly is to grow in efficiency and to increase in corruption. It is now one of the levers in use to hoist GRANT and HARTRANFT into power. Succeeding in this, what is there to prevent its being used to retain them there? All the Republics which have gone before us have fallen beneath the wiles of military leaders, who have skilfully played upon the people's gratitude to obtain high position; and having obtained it, have used their military followers, organized into secret bands of conspirators, to make their lease of power perpetual as well as absolute. How far those who may be styled the rank and file of the organization in question, are trusted by the leaders, we have no means of knowing. The probability is, that the time has not arrived for confiding to them the great purpose of the men who originated the organization; but their freedom from any complicity in the plans of the leaders, in no wise conflict, with the reasonableness of our apprehensions of the evil purposes which gave rise to it. It is said that CROMWELL'S men, who aided him in driving the representatives of the people from Westminster Hall, were honest and well meaning men; and that the grenadiers who, at the point of the bayonet, expelled the Legislative Assembly from their seats, and made BONAPARTE absolute ruler of France, were impelled by patriotic feeling. Even at the close of our own Revolution the army was disposed to make WASHINGTON a King, and nothing but his own unexampled patriotism saved us from monarchy or a civil war. We have no WASHINGTONS now—the people must be their own protectors.

SOMETHING FOR THE GERMANS.

The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, which never had a good word to say of the Germans, and which thinks that it was all right in the administration furnishing arms and bullets to France to sweep down the subjects of King WILLIAM, thus speaks of the Hon. CARL SCHURZ:

Does any sane person believe for a moment that if the President had offered SCHURZ a bribe of any kind that he would have refused it? By no means. It is more likely that it is because the President did *not* put money in his "itching palm," or offices at his disposal, that this Liberal Democratic censor is continually shrieking, "Anybody—anything to beat GRANT."

WE would most urgently advise the *Commercial* to inform its readers whether the Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD is now supporting HARTRANFT the Radical candidate for Governor. Or is he in favor of GRANT for President? Or is THOMAS M. MARSHALL for GRANT and HARTRANFT? These are very eminent Republicans, and if they are not for GRANT and HARTRANFT there must be something wrong—or at least their refusal to support Republican party nominations is a matter of political news with which the *Commercial* should furnish its readers. For the *Commercial* is a very good newspaper, and is very careful to furnish the earliest news. Are these gentlemen supporting the Radical candidates? And if not, why not?

"ADDITION" AND "DIVISION" IN COUNTING VOTES.

The ballot was designed by the founders of the Republic to achieve peaceable revolution in the administration of the Government, at certain frequent intervals, if so the people willed, and to avoid the bloody and violent commotions inevitable under fixed monarchial governments, as the only road to reform when they became corrupt, tyrannical and oppressive. Herein lies the great superiority of our Republican form; and it is in this view that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The heinousness of the crime of "ballot-box stuffing," "repeating," "counting," and the various other juggleries resorted to by desperate tricksters to drown the voice, and defeat the will of the people, in order to perpetuate their own power, now becomes apparent; the perpetrator of such outrage is a public enemy and a foe to Republican institutions.

The recent publication by one of the managers, of the exact majority that is to be "counted" in October, presupposes that the publisher carries the vote of the State in his breeches pocket; or is the egotistical assumption of an astute political prescience hitherto unapproached; or perhaps it is the cool assurance of the gamester who plays with *loaded dice*. The frauds exposed in the GRAY-M'CLURE case would rather favor the latter supposition as nearest the truth.

Knowing that they are repudiated by the honest and decent portion of their own party, despite whose protests they were nominated, and that exposure and perhaps public prosecution will follow upon defeat; these "rings" of banded thieves and public robbers are prepared to resort to the most desperate expedients to avert disaster from themselves, retain power, and compass new schemes of plunder.

It is not possible that the citizens of Pennsylvania will suffer this foul dishonor to be put upon the grand old Commonwealth. Their voices should bear no uncertain sound in October, but be heard in such thunder tones that no cunningly contrived frauds shall defeat their will or shield the criminals.

Let the money changers be indignantly driven from the temple.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Republican State Executive Committee met, filled vacancies on the electoral ticket, nominated two Congressmen at large, but did not respond to FORNEY'S demand to retire HARTRANFT and ALLEN. They remain and will continue to be the candidates of the ring, and be defeated as such with their face to the foe. The Committee deemed it an act of cowardice to make the confession of weakness this would involve, and deemed it better to let FORNEY'S *Press* and the many other Republican papers go, than divide with the party the responsibility of defeat. The only man spoken of throughout the State for the place of HARRY WHITE, as Congressman at large, was Mr. SHANNON of this city. The press here was a unit in his favor and in many journals in the East and West his name was received with great favor; but Messrs. ERRETT and MACKEY did not want him and speaking for the banner county as they did, it was not a difficult task to accomplish his slaughter. Whether Mr. SHANNON'S voice will be heard in the campaign in favor of the candidates of the ring or not remains to be seen, but we incline to the opinion that he has sagacity enough to appreciate the fact, that as long as the CAMERON ring dominates the Republican party he has no political future.

CONFESSES.

Senator MORTON made a speech in Lafayette, Ind., on Thursday last, in which he stated that it was possible that two men might have tendered the patronage of GRANT to SCHURZ if he would cease to oppose the San Domingo job, but denies the complicity of the President. SCHURZ is not an idiot and took care to have evidence at least satisfactory to himself, that GRANT would endorse the action of his agent, as he displayed a greater personal interest in this than all the other legislation of the session; doing that which was unknown in the history of his predecessors, coming in person to the capital and importuning Senators to put it through. It was in accordance with his nature to promise anything within his reach to such an opponent as Senator SCHURZ. It was well understood by all conversant with the secret history of that grand speculation that the Missouri Senator had sufficient data and the necessary pluck to squeeze the life out of it. It was all important that he should be silenced, and the attempt was made and failed,

CAPT. SIMON DRUM, formerly Mayor of Allegheny, and an old war-horse in the Republican party, has declared himself for GREELEY and reform.

There are thousands of men in this county, heretofore Republicans, who will go for GREELEY and BUCKALEW. We are gaining strength daily, and many of our friends predict that if the right kind of a local ticket is presented, we can carry the county.

We have many other names in our possession, but are awaiting the *Gazette's* promised two to one. Why don't you do it? You know you said you would.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN NET.

The *Gazette* of Friday morning contained the following special dispatch from Mr. LONG, member of the Republican State Committee, and late editor of that paper:

The friends of Judge SHANNON did not present or urge his name for the Congressional nomination before the Committee according to his own request.

Mr. LONG presumed the proceedings would not be made public, and that he would let Mr. SHANNON down as easily as possible. Now the proceedings as published in the Harrisburg *State Journal* contains the following:

Mr. Long, of Allegheny, nominated Hon. P. C Shannon, of that county.

Mr. Loyt, of Luzerne, nominated Hon. Chas. Albright, of Carbon, and read a despatch from Hon. W. W. Ketcham, declining a nomination for himself, and urging the selection of Mr. Albright.

Mr. Benson, of Erie, named Hon. G. W. Scofield, of Warren.

Mr. Mann, of Philadelphia, presented the name of Charlemagne Tower, of Schuylkill.

Mr. Matters, of Huntingdon, nominated D. J. Morrell, of Cambria.

Mr. Jenkins, of Berks presented the name of H. L. Eckert, of that county.

After several speeches from various members, urging the claims of their candidates, a vote was taken as follows:

Hon. G. W. Scofield, Warren	50
Hon. C. Albright, Carbon	58
Hon. P. C. Shannon, Allegheny	18
Capt. C. Tower, Schuylkill.	20
Hon. H. L. Eckert, Berks	8
Hon. Geo. Lear, Bucks	2

Mr. Morrell had two votes, but before the ballot was announced they were changed to Scofield.

The chair announced that Messrs. Scofield and Albright having received a majority of all the votes, were duly nominated.

We leave the question to be settled by the people, the late editor and the majority of the committee, which it appears paid very little regard to the suggestions of the Republicans throughout the State. Did Mr. LONG vote for Mr. SHANNON, and if so, why did he attempt to deceive the public by telegraphing that the name of Judge SHANNON was not presented at his own request?

TOO BAD.

It is really too bad, but now the Radical liars must get up something new again to attract attention from the corrupt GRANT and due bill HARTRANFT. The Binghampton farce in regard to Mr. GREELEY wishing to pay pensions to the Confederates is exploded by the affidavit maker himself, C. S. CARPENTER, who says in a letter which we give in another column that—

I make this statement thinking I may be mistaken, and hope for a public production of the whole correspondence between Carmichael and Greeley, UNTIL WHICH TIME I RETRACT THE STATEMENT MADE IN MY AFFIDAVIT!

C. S. CARPENTER.

Next!

THE LIARS.

There are some things in the conduct of unprincipled men which force honest people to use plain Anglo-Saxon English to adequately express an honest indignation which instinctively arises at their conduct.

The GRANT presses hereabouts have day after day affirmed the truth of the silly Binghampton humbug, and even those who profess independence have either pinned their faith to the sleeve of the miserable affidavit-maker, CARPENTER, or expressed an affected fear that the poor creature has not sworn to a lie made out of whole cloth.

Now it appears that CARPENTER has become a trifle alarmed at the noise he has made, and says he *thinks he is mistaken, and that he swore to* CARMICHAEL'S *talk and not from* GREELEY'S *letter*.

The *Tribune* defies the scoundrels to PRINT any letter of Mr. GREELEY'S they may have.

Will the Pittsburgh endorsers of the affidavit maker clear their skirts of complicity in this dirty fraud; or will they bear their share of the lie?

GRANT'S BOSOM FRIEND, TOM MURPHY, NICELY CAUGHT.

Some days ago MURPHY declared in a letter that he had not subscribed for the President's Long Branch cottage. Mr. A. T. STEWART says that:

A subscription paper for a fund to buy a Long Branch cottage to be given to President GRANT was presented to him for a subscription of five thousand dollars to complete the full amount. On this paper were the names of THOMAS MURPHY, GRANT'S Collector at New York, JOHN HOEY, GEO. W. CHILDS, ADOLPH BORIE, and those of four or five more for five thousand dollars each.

Mr. STEWART declined to sign. The champion gift-taker could easily clear up this matter if he would.

No one as yet, has ever proved Senator SCHURZ a falsifier—not so, with GRANT however. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* reminds us of GRANT'S surrender of the war office to STANTON. "JOHNSON wished to test the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office act in the courts, after the Senate had decided that STANTON should be restored, and the only way to do it was for Gen. GRANT—the Secretary of War *ad interim*—to resist STANTON'S reinstatement and thereby force him to appeal to the courts. Gen. GRANT professed to be in full accord with JOHNSON, and suggested to him this mode of procedure. Under this promise, JOHNSON rested easy till he learned that GRANT had handed over the keys to STATON without even a protest. Of course, JOHNSON was indignant, and charged GRANT with bad faith and a forfeiture of his word. Knowing JOHNSON'S unpopularity with the Radicals, to whom he was looking for a Presidential nomination, GRANT flatly denied that he had ever made such a promise. JOHNSON soon brought up his batteries and silenced GRANT'S gun. He proved by four members of his Cabinet that GRANT had lied, and right there the matter stands to this day. It is a matter of record that ULYSSES' word won't do to bet on."

HARRY WHITE DON'T WANT TO MONOPOLIZE.

For several months HARRY WHITE, of Indiana county, was content so allow his name to stand for Congressman at large and Delegate to the Constitutional Convention. They were given to him fairly by the Republican Convention in its fright and anxiety to secure HARTRANFT. The ring saw trouble in WHITE, who was a formidable competitor for gubernatorial honors, and sought to slake his official thirst by this twin offering. After they had bagged the game, a systematic warfare on WHITE was inaugurated by the ring throughout the State to make him quit, which has been successful. We append his letter;

HARRISBURG, July 25, 1872.

Hon. Russell Errett, Chairman Republican State Committee:

Without any previous knowledge or solicitation, the last Republican State Convention nominated me as one of the candidates for Congress at large. I value highly this voluntary and generous compliment. I should esteem it a distinguished honor and privilege to be one of the advocates of the manifold interests of one State at large, in the great popular court of the nation. The same Convention, however, with equal generosity, nominated me as one of the delegates at large to the proposed Convention to reform our State Constitution. While the duties of these positions do not conflict—those of the one ending, in all probability, before those of the other begin, yet I prefer to decline one of these nominations so cheerfully given, and allow the selection, in my stead, of one of the many suitable and competent Republicans in our great Commonwealth. It is quite proper then for me to remark here, that for some years past, as a member of our Senate, I have advocated the calling of a Convention, and having, at the last session of the Legislature, had the honor to be chairman of the State committee on constitutional reform, gave special interest to the passage of the act authorizing the proposed Convention. In view of these facts, I feel I could possibly render more efficient public service to my native and much loved Commonwealth as a member of the constitutional convention than as a Congressman-at-large. Allow me, then, through you, to tender to our State Committee my declination of the nomination as Congressman-at-large.

Let me here assure you of my earnest hope for the success of our State and National tickets, and if any efforts of mine can aid their triumph, they are at your command during the campaign.

Very truly,

HARRY WHITE.

BEAVER COUNTY.

A gentleman writes us from Beaver not to be deceived by the course of the *Conservative* in regard to the sentiment of the Democracy there. He says he has taken some pains to find out and that GREELEY and BROWN will get an overwhelming vote. We have been pretty well satisfied of this all along.

MORE CHINESE.

Saturday's *Gazette* announces that a number of the heaviest coke burners on the Monongahela, pleased with the success of the Coolie importation at Beaver Falls, have entered into a negotiation "for the importation of a *cargo of Coolies* for their own works"; this cargo is to number no less than *five hundred*, which we learn from the same authority, are to arrive within two weeks.

The *Gazette* promises, that if this experiment succeeds, *five hundred more* will follow.

Workmen of Pittsburgh, these grand friends of the workingmen are flanking you on both sides. Forty at Beaver Falls; five hundred at the coke ovens on the Monongahela, and another instalment of five hundred promised to arrive during next week; how long will it be until you are experimented upon in the mills, factories, and foundries of this city.

All we have to say to the workingmen is, if you like this kind of Tariff you will vote for HARTRANFT; if you dont you will give these people warning, by going for BUCKALEW.

SCHURZ VS. GRANT.

Attention is invited to additional testimony in the SCHURZ, GRANT, PLEASANTON affair in another column. We hardly suppose that our ring neighbors will print it, as the ring masters on Saturday were cursing their stupid organ, the *Gazette*, loud and deep, because it printed Gen. PLEASONTON'S letter, and notwithstanding it was headed: "Attempt of SCHURZ to Explain His Slander on the President"

NINETEEN distinct and several times have the Democracy been pronounced by the Radical press to be dead and buried. The only animal that has a plurality of lives, according to vulgar tradition, is a cat, which is said to have *nine*. The Democracy is credited with ten more lives than the cat. But would you believe it! The Democratic party, not wrapped in the cerements of the grave, nor wandering about like HAMLET'S ghost, till summond back to purgatorial fires, is still above ground, and is moving on the Radical works with much energy and spirit. It is very strange indeed, and reminds us of a little story of a duellist who was entertaining some dinner-guests with boastful stories of his exploits. One of the audience then related *his* experience—and gave a circumstantial account of half a dozen duels, in which he had been a party and the sole survivor. "But the last duel I fought," said he "was the most severe one I ever had. We fought for more than an hour—with small swords; we cut and slashed each other terribly, and lunged and parried with equal skill, and for a long time it seemed doubtful who would bite the dust,"—

"But you killed him, too!" interrupted an ardent listener.

"No! I did not! *He killed me!*"

THIS campaign is astonishingly productive of invalids. General HAWLEY found a European voyage imperatively necessary, and Colonel FORNEY was obliged to make a long trip to Texas; and it would doubtless have been full as satisfactory to the GRANT-HARTRANFT Ring in Pennsylvania if he stayed there, since he will speak with such disagreeable plainness. Then there is Mr. COLFAX stubbornly carrying out his long threatened "retirement from public life." There can be no doubt about his position. The South Bend papers explain it in every issue. "He supports the regular ticket form top to bottom, but he will not endanger his health by making speeches during the campaign."

THE Farmers of many of the counties of Kansas have organized to send their produce to market for sale by a common agent, and also to buy their supplies in the same way. Some of these farmers' leagues have regular officers, and invite proposals for storing and shipping produce, and for the sale of butter, eggs, vegetables and fruit. They also invite separate bids for supplying hardware, farming utensils, seeds, drugs, harness, groceries, lumber, clothing and various other articles.

THE Leavenworth *Times*, edited by Colonel D. R. ANTHONY, who is a Chairman of the Kansas Republican State Committe, published with approval the demands of some of its State Republican exchanges, that the Convention to meet in Topeka, Sept. 4. must throw POMEROY overboard "by name," denounce by name all those who occupy positions bought with money," Or:

Just so sure as the day of election comes, just so sure will it record the defeat of the Republican party in Kansas. And not only defeat, but annihilation.

THE Democracy of Jefferson county have nominated the following ticket:

State Senate—James U. Gillespie, subject to the decision of the Conferees.

Delegate to Constitutional Convention—John McMurray. Subject to the decision of the Conferees.

Prothonotary, &c.—James H. Maize.

Sheriff—Henry Earnest.

Commissioner—Robert Dougherty.

Auditor—Richard Snyder.

Trustees of Academy—M. Rodgers, Jacob Zeitler, H. Heber.

Senatorial Conferees—R. B. Brown, G. A. Jenks, Jas. A. Lowry: instructed for J. U. Gillespie.

Not a solitary Democratic newspaper in Pennsylvania opposes GREELEY and BROWN. The ring organs cannot successfully contradict this statement. The trick of quoting articles which appeared in a few Democratic newspapers before the Baltimore Convention does not deceive a sufficient number of persons to justify its dishonest practice.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE Fayette (Pa.) *Monitor*, which does not take very kindly to HORACE as yet, says:

If there is no other Presidential ticket put up this fall, GREELEY will ride into the Presidential chair as though everything was greased, and there was nothing in the way. GRANT will have but a little more effect than a terrier barking at a locomotive, judging from the expression of the people throughout the land.

FORTY-ONE Republicans of Girard, Pa., have signed a call for a meeting to organize a Greeley and Brown club. Among them are HENRY TELLER, ex-Assemblyman; T. C. WHEELER, ex-Assistant U. S. Assessor; JACOB BENDER, editor of the *Cosmopolite*, and L. S. JONES, a leading merchant and brother of the U. S. Minister to Belgium.—*Titusville Courier.*

BADLY SOLD.

The Pittsburgh Commercial Prints a List of Grant Men as Sore-headed Republicans.

On Thursday last the *Commercial* printed a letter from Washington, Pa., signed by M. H. Clark (Dr. Clark) and which that gentleman did not write. It contains the following extract:

"Of these ten the only man who have taken any part in the politics of the county are Boyd Crumrine, Esq., ex-District Attorney, who prior to 1862 was a Democrat; B. F. Hasson, local editor of the *Advance* also a Democrat before the war; A. B. Wolf, a sore-headed Republican, who left the party because he could not get the nomination for Sheriff of the county; F. J. L. Wiley; Wm. Hornish, who was a candidate for delegate to the county convention, but beaten by a colored man by a vote of 93 to 28; and Thos. McKean, tobacconist, who left the party because of the revenue tax on tobacco."

The only GREELEY man in this list is BOYD CRUMBINE, Esq. The others are for GRANT. How easy it is to be sold, and how are you "soreheads?"

Governor Curtin's Position.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

There is no longer any doubt in regard to the course which ex-Governor Curtin intends to pursue in the Presidential campaign. Letters have been recently received from him, in which he announces his purpose to support Mr. Greeley and to canvass the State of Pennsylvania for him as soon as he returns home next month. He also states that he had determined a year ago to oppose Grant, in consequence of his objectionable conduct and unfitness, even if he had been obliged to support an old-fashioned Democrat in opposition to his re-election. Although the vote of Pennsylvania is considered certain for Buckalew in October, and necessarily for Greeley in November, this accession will serve to swell the popular current and to give it increased volume. Governor Curtin has been out of the country for several years and free from all the personal controversies which have arisen in that time. Consequently his judgment may be regarded as impartial, and formed without the influence of those motives which have perhaps unconsciously, affected others in public life.

Warren County Democracy.

The following are the nominations:

Assembly—Luther Green.
Commissioner—Hosea Harmon.
Treasurer—L. D. Crandall.
Register and Recorder—Harvey T. Russell.
Auditor—Geo. Blair.
District Attorney—Charles Noyes.

THE HARBOR LIGHTS.

BY JOHN W. CHADWICK.

Just at the harbor's mouth she stood;
Behind her was the beacon white,
Which sends its kindly warning forth
From evening shade till morning light.

Above her was the golden sun;
More golden shone her tossing hair;
The ocean's azure, at her feet,
With her blue eyes could not compare.

Full sheer the cliff whereon she stood,
And, though her eyes were downward cast,
I still could row my boat anear
And seen their glory as I passed.

Patiently there she watched her line,
That sank among the golden weed.
"Who would not be a fish?" thought I,
"By such sweet hands if doomed to bleed,"

Sweet hands, but browner than the rock
Whereon her pretty feet had place;
Which, browner yet, laid hold of it
With naked purity and grace.

One day I dared to speak to her;
"What have you caught to-day, my dear?"
"Nothing but just a thought or two;
More thoughts than fish come swimming here."

"And have you caught the thought my dear,
That I love you and you love me?"
I dared not speak the question out:
Such joys as that might never be.

So every day I pass her by,
But cannot bring my lips to say;
"My heart is caught upon your hook,
And cannot tear itself away."

Why should I speak? She would not slip
From off the rocks into my boat,
And say "As thus forevermore
Let us together sit and float."

She would not love—'tis not her time;
But naught that she can do or say
Can rob me of my right divine
To love and worship her alway.

O, maiden at the harbor's mouth!
By day, and with their distracting light,
Your eyes will wreck more venturous hearts
Than ever beacon saved by night.

[The Independent.

Queer Matches.

In 1725 a woman petitioned King George I., praying she might win pardon for a malefactor by wedding him under Tyburn Tree. The belief that a condemned felon could be thus rescued from the hands of the executioner is placed by Barrington in the category of legal vulgar errors. It is one, of course; but such a singular idea could hardly, one would think, have taken possession of the popular mind unless there had been some foundation for it. Supposing such a custom ever prevailed anywhere, it is difficult to decide if it were complimentary or uncomplimentary to the saving sex. Women might, indeed claim it as an acknowledgment that Love is lord of all, when the professed love of a woman was held powerful enough to override the decree of justice; while on the other hand, it might be argued that the criminal had only a choice of equal punishments. If Manningham, himself a lawyer, gives a true version of the condition, the latter view is the correct one, for marriage in such a case might well prove worse than hanging. He says: "It is the custom, not the law, in France and Italy, that if any notorious professed strumpet will beg for a husband a man who is going to execution he shall be reprieved, and she may obtain a pardon and marry him, that both their ill lives may be bettered by so holy an action. Hence grew a jest: when a scoffing gentlewoman told a gentleman she heard that he was in some danger of being hanged for some villainy, he answered, "Truly, madam, I was afraid of nothing so much as you would have begged me!" In England it hath been used that if a woman will beg a condemned person for her husband, she must come in her smock only, and a white wand in her hand, as Sterili said he had seen.

Among the ballads preserved in the Roxburghe collection is one dating from the early part of the seventeenth century, setting forth how a merchant of Chichester killed a German at Emden Town, and how, after he had made his last dying speech on the scaffold, no less than ten goodly maidens begged for his hand and life:

"'This is our law,' quoth they;
'We may your death remove,
If you, in lieu of our good will,
Will grant to us your love.'"

None of the compassionate virgins, however, were goodly enough for his taste, and he quietly asked the executioner to do his office; then another damsel intervened, and by force of her charms or her eloquence, persuaded the merchant to accept her kind offer; so

"Hand in hand they went
Unto the church that day,
In sumptuous, rich array."
And they were married presently

Less impressible was the fellow whose obdurate ungallantry is commemorated in the lines:

"Come marry a wife, and save your life!"
The judge aloud did cry,
"Oh, why should I corrupt my life?"
The victim did reply:
"For here's a crowd of every sort,
And why should I prevent their sport?
The bargain's bad in every part;
The wife is worst. Drive on the cart!"

If the belief in gallows matches was a strange one; it was no stranger that the notion that if a bride lack modesty as well as money, she could throw off her debts with her dress, and by going to church in but one garment make her creditors shift for their due; as though Law were a lion, losing all fierceness before an uncia Una. A beauty thus unadorned once skipped across Ludgate Hill to change her name by the aid of a Fleet parson. On the 17th of October, 1714, John Bridmore and Anne Sellwood, of Chiltern All Saints, Wiltshire, were made one, and against the record in the parish register was written:—

"The aforesaid Anne Sellwood was married in her shift, without any clothes or head-gear on."

Some ten years later a similar performance took place at Ulcombe, Kent. Kalm, in his "Travels in North America" (1747), relates that a poor widow, whose husband had left her nothing but debts, upon marrying a second time went to church in her chemise, thereby relieving herself and her new partner from all liabilities; and in recording the fact Kalm remarks that such things often took place.

In 1766 a Whitehaven bride sought to attain the same end by going to church as became a decent woman, undressing herself to her undermost garment for the ceremony, and putting on her clothes again as soon as the knot was tied: and somewhere between the years 1738 and 1844 a Lincolnshire curate officiated at a wedding where the heroine of the occasion stood before him enveloped in a sheet. Such attempts to evade the law of debtor and creditor evinced a laudable desire on the part of the bold brides to spare the pockets of the men of their choice, which is more than can be said of the means adopted not long ago by a Staffordshire woman to evade paying certain monies she had received on behalf of the turnpike trustees. She had been sued in the county court, and ordered to pay the money, and appearing in answer to a summons for contempt, coolly produced a marriage certificate, and pleaded that her husband was now liable for the debt. She had married a traveling tinker the day after judgment was given against her, and where he was to be found she neither knew nor cared.

A PAPER in New Hampshire reports "that twenty persons and a negro" were baptized in its neighborhood on Sunday.

A Mid-Air Compromise.

Not many years ago, and not far from the city of Elmira, at a locality known as the "Female College," the circumstances we are about to relate took place. It seems that the principal of the college overheard a plan among a number of his young lady students for drawing a young gentleman up to one of the third-story rooms "in a basket at night," as no gentlemen suitors were permitted to visit their college lady-loves, and see them alone, under strict rules of the institution. The principal acted accordingly, and at the appointed time was on the designated spot, and when the basket was let down, took the lover's place, gave the "signal switch," and commenced going up toward heaven drawn by a trinity of angels. When two-thirds up, the angel expectant on looking down from the window discovered to her terror and dismay that instead of her lover she had another man in the basket, and, nearly frightened out of her wits, made the facts known to her fair helpers in mischief with the pertinent inquiry of "What shall we do? What shall we do? Oh! girls, girls, what shall we do?" Whereupon one of their number, noted for her coolness and presence of mind in trying emergencies, said:

"Here! you hold on to this cord; now, do just as I tell you, and I'll take care of the man, no matter who he is, or where he comes from."

Then taking out her pocket knife and opening it, she leaned out of the window, and in a low voice said, "Who are you there in that basket?"

No response.

"I say, who are you there in that basket? Do you hear? I have a knife in my hand, and unless you answer this in less than ten seconds I will cut this rope."

"Why, it's your principal; don't you know me? Don't, for mercy sake, cut the rope! Keep your knife farther away from it!"

"Well, you are in a pretty fix, Professor, a pretty fix, indeed, and hanging between heaven and earth, between life and death. What do you think ought to be done with you? A principal of a female college, who thus endeavors, at night, to clandestinely reach the room of a lady student, ought to be severely punished, and also exposed."

"Oh! I beg of you not to harm me nor expose me; but let me go down again carefully, and don't let the rope slip."

"Professor," said the shrewd beauty, 'on one condition only, will we comply with your request."

"Name it! Name it!"

"You must solemnly promise that none of us who have been engaged in this little romance shall be disciplined for it, and that you will make no mention of it to a living soul while we are inmates of the college, with the understanding that we are to observe the solemn promise. What say you?"

"I promise—solemnly promise."

"Very well. Hold up your right hand. Yo do solemnly swear that you will faithfully keep and observe that promise, so help your God."

"I do!"

"Enough, girls! He hath taken the oath. Lower away."

The "professor" was soon carefully and safely landed on terra firma, greatly to his relief and greatly to the joy, no doubt, of the other party to the compromise; and he lived up to his oath. In after years, however, when time had absolved him from it and the lover, whose basked he "monopolized" on that eventful night, had, as the story goes, married the girl—who, on that occasion, was so "far above him"—the professor used to tell the adventure to his particular friends and laugh over it till the tears ran down his cheeks, as the most ludicrous scrape he ever got into in all his college life; and as the only one he was let out of under oath administered.—[Schuyler County Democrat.

Daring Feat of a New Haven Woman.

Many of our readers remember Miss Leona Dare, who resided in this city last fall and winter. She performed in the Theatre Comique, and her skill on the trapeze was the only redeeming feature of that concern. She went away from here last spring, and has been West since, and has been thrilling people there with performances on a trapeze suspended to a balloon which was rising. The first trip was made at Indiahapolis, a few weeks ago. The balloon was inflated, and at a quarter to 8 was cut loose, and the fine-formed Leona, in circus clothes, dangling down from the trapeze bar, holding in her teeth a strap which encircled the waist of Tommy Hall, a companion for her first voyage in the air, left terra firma.

Everything was as still as death, and it was observed that Hall weakened a little, but the plucky "Queen of Antilles," Leona was perfectly cool. Just as soon as they had left the earth Leona commenced spinning Hall around until it made us giddy. After this performance, and when about three hundred feet in the air they commenced their highfalutin' performance, and known in show language as the double trapeze.

They performed all the difficult and hazardous feats at an altitude of about half a mile, with the same reckless daring that characterizes their performances under the pavilion, where, if they were to tumble, their fall would not exceed thirty feet. Up, up they went, until they were scarcely larger than a person's hand, and when looked at through a glass provided for the occasion it was seen that they had climbed upon their trapeze car, and were apparently enjoying a *tete-a-tete* while reading from their exciting and perilous exercises.

The balloon descended very rapidly and landed about half a mile from the starting point, in an open field, and a party rode up in time to witness their alighting. Hall was silent and sober, while Leona, laughing, said to Warner, "How was that for high?" [New Haven Palladium.

A Sad Story.

The Shenandoah (Va) Herald tells the following sad story: "On Saturday last the inhabitants of this borough witnessed a very extraordinary and sad funeral. Three generations, a grandmother, a mother and a baby were interred together. The first of these, Mrs. Hunsicker, was attending one of her daughters, who was laid up with small-pox, until nearly recovered, when she was taken ill. Overpowered by fatigue and care, the old woman could not face the complaint, and the fourth day she fell a victim to it, She was the mother of six children, and had the rare fortune to see them all grown up and satisfactorily settled in life. She had twenty-one grandchildren, eighteen of whom are alive. The very day Mrs. Hunsicker was taken sick, her daughter, Mrs. Seelbach, was also laid up, and survived her mother only sixteen hours. She leaves a grieved husband and three young children; the fourth was still-born during the illness, and buried with the mother."

BRILLIANTS.

ABSENCE.

Though absent, present in desires they be;
Our souls much further than our eyes can see.
[Drayton.

ANGER.

Not youthful kings in battle seized alive,
Not scornful virgins who their charms survive,
Not ardent lovers, robb'd of all their bliss,
Not ancient ladies when refused a kiss,
Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,
Not Cynthia when her mantau's pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage.
[Pope.

DAWN.

The point of one white star is quivering still
Deep in the orange light of widening morn
Beyond the purple mountains; through a chasm
Of wind-divided mist the darker lake
Reflects it; now it wanes; it gleams again
As the waves fade, and as the burning threads
Of woven cloud unravel in pale air:
'Tis lost! and through yon peaks of cloud-like snow
The roseate sunlight quivers: hear I not
The Æolian music of her sea-green plumes
Winnowing the crimson dawn?
[Shelley.

The Diamond Robbery.

A New York paper gives the following account of the bold robbery of diamonds, from a gentleman riding in one of the New York omnibusses, on Broadway:

Some person, as yet unknown, stole a package containing diamonds valued at $10,000, from the breast-pocket of the coat of Mr. Jerome L. Babe, who resides at 28 Waverly place, yesterday afternoon, while he was riding down town in a Fifth avenue stage. It appears that Mr. Babe arrived in this city from London, England, on the steamship Atlantic, about a fortnight ago, bringing with him the property that he was robbed of yesterday. Since his arrival he has been trying to dispose of the property and has visited many jewelers. Yesterday he took a Fifth avenue stage at the New York hotel and rode down town.

There were many people in the stage, but he took little notice of them, and during the ride was looking out of the window most of the time. When the conveyance got to the City Hall, or at least just opposite to it, Mr. Babe stood up to go out. He involuntarily put his hand upon his pocket, where the diamonds were supposed to be, but, to his amazement, they were gone. In the excitement of the discovery he sank back into the seat and began to search for the valuable pocket, but not only were the diamonds gone, but the pocket also. The gems in the paper and the coat pocket that held them had been carried away. Mr. Babe took off his coat and looked curiously at it, but nothing whatever remained but the pocket hole cut in the side of the coat. The receptacle itself had been cleanly and cleverly cut from its place. Mr. Babe was in a maze of bewilderment, and so were the other passengers. Every one in the vehicle became at once concerned when the news of the robbery was given them. There was plenty of sympathy for the loser, but nothing else. A lady who had been sitting opposite to him all the way down town remembered having seen "a gentleman" leave the stage some few moments before Mr. Babe discovered he had been robbed. He was rather a plain-looking man, she remarked quietly dressed, and went out of the stage very softly—so gently, indeed, that he seems not to have disturbed any one. At what precise street he got out, or how long before the theft was found out the lady could not exactly tell, but she noticed the man very particularly, and would be sure to know him again. There can be no doubt this is the right party, for he remained close up to Mr. Babe all the time he was in the stage, but whether he had confederates is not known. The police are investigating the case. Captain Tilly gave orders last night to have the description of the diamonds printed, with the amount of the reward offered, and scattered broadcast over the country for the benefit of those who have not yet heard of the case. The following is an exact catalogue of the diamonds lost: There were 5 stone of 8 carats weight, 10 of 10, 8 of 10¼, 25 of 18¾, and 19 of 10¼, making a total of 47¼ carats.

A Pullman Car Order.

We have seen a copy of a new order issued from the headquarters of the Pullman Palace Car Company, to go into effect August 1, which is not unworthy of public mention, inasmuch as it creates considerable excitement among the conductors. Whether the desired effect will be realized by the company remains to be seen. Under the proposed arrangement each conductor will be required to deposit one hundred dollars with the company for security against dishonesty, carelessness or neglect. For the purpose of ferreting out cases of this kind, detectives are to be employed, and the agreement stipulates that the report of a detective shall be final and conclusive evidence of the facts stated in his report. The company claim that this stringent rule has been rendered necessary by the dishonesty and peculations of some of their employees. The conductors on the other hand, while they seem to be willing to submit to any honorable rule which may be deemed necessary to secure their employers against loss, strenuously object to being placed at the mercy of hired detectives and left with no defence whatever to any charge they may see fit to prefer against them. The conductors think they should have the right to be heard in self defence before being discharged and disgraced on the statement of a hireling detective. They also claim that the order places their positions, and even their reputations, almost entirely at the mercy of the colored porters, who have to give no vouchers for their good conduct; for, if even a brush or comb were lost or stolen, the strict interpretation of the agreement would result in the conductor's dismissal and the forfeiture of his deposit. It does not appear that the so-called "detectives" are required to give any bond for the honest and faithful discharge of their duties. We learn from the Chicago Times that a remonstrance against this order is being numerously signed in that city by conductors, and will be presented to George M. Pullman, president of the company. It is understood that a modification, only, of the order is desired. [Rochester Advertiser.

A Woman's Bustle on Fire.

A ludicrous occurrence took place on the day of the fire, which caused considerable excitement on Main street, just south of Church street. While everybody was busy putting out the failing sparks, suddenly the scream of a woman was heard above the surrounding din, and she came running along the sidewalk with her bustle all on fire. It was composed of paper or rags, and burned rather lively. The women ran and screamed, small boys and dogs got out of the way in a hurry, while strong men were so overcame by the excitement of the occasion as not to have many wits at their disposal. At length a man, bolder than the rest, grabbed the woman and beat her bustle until he put the fire out. The fire had not quite reached the flesh, and besides a severe scare, a burned dress and a very tickled crowd of spectators, the lady came out uninjured. [Oshkosh Northwestern.

Jokes from Judy.

A 'bus is usually oblong in shape; a kiss a-lip-tickle.—No wonder stolen kisses get buzzed about; they always travel from mouth to mouth.—It doesn't matter how watchful and vigilant a girl is: if a fellow kisses her, it is ten to one he will do it right under her nose.—*Judy's* cook wastes a great deal of soup stock; she says it is because there's a leek in the saucepan.—If you want to make your coat last, make your trowsers and waistcoat first.—When is a murderer like a gun? When he's let off. We've heard lots of these reports lately. A new temperance organ is advertised; it is called a "first-glass paper." Surely there must be a misprint somewhere.—Bad carvers ought always to have a joint brought up nearly raw, because what's done can't be helped.—*Judy* sees by the paper that an hotel-keeper is in need of experienced servants—he must mean inexperienced.—Now-a-days they call pawnbrokers "uncle;" before the flood they were all ante-diluvians.—A Bow-ideal: Cupid.—There are many rascals in the army; why shouldn't the volunteer service have its camp?—Debts of Nature: Bills of morality.—Pig-headed peas: The peck that won't yield a pint.—The shortest route: The cut direct.—A wife's settlement: Her murder.—A poor man, who had been blind for ten years, rising an hour earlier than usual the other day, went down to the breakfast table and took up a cup and saw, sir.—An old friend of *Judy's*, hearing that a raven will live for two hundred years, has just bought one to try.—When a good shot fires at a lot of partridges, he makes them all *quail*.—Laugh not at any man for his *nez* retrousse, for you never can tell what may turn up.—What is the most lively city in Europe? Berlin, because it is always on the Spree.

A Sad Case.

At San Francisco, California, recently, Mrs. Louisa Mighells, a woman said to be possessed of property to the value of $300,000, was arrested and taken to the station house as a common drunkard, her conduct having become intolerable to residents in her vicinity. The police Court consigned her to the House of Inebriates, under the apprehension that her derangement was of a temporary character; but after remaining in that institution a short time, it was found that decided insanity had been induced by prolonged dissipation, and the patient was transferred to the Asylum at Stockton. A local paper gives the following history of this unfortunate victim of intemperance: "Several years ago her husband ran a small freight steamer between Napa and San Francisco, known as the Mount Eden. He had been in the Insane Asylum prior thereto. Afterward his wife persuaded him to make a trip to the South Seas in a vessel he had purchased, and on the return, some forty miles out from the Heads, the mate made an ineffectual attempt to throw Capt. Mighells overboard. The mate was convicted and sent to San Quintin, it being believed that Mighills' wife was privy to the attempted murder. Some twenty-five years ago Mighells was a drayman in New Orleans, and on his marriage day drove his future wife to church on the dray, from whence they got off and were married. During his insanity she got hold of nearly all of his property by deed, and would never return it, and she has lived in San Francisco, where the rents of the property thus attained have accumulated until she had become very wealthy. She has a family of several boys."

A President for Thirty-six Hours.

A correspondent of the Kansas City Times recently interviewed David R. Atchison, who, upon the death of Wm. R. King, a month after his inaugu ration as Vice-President in 1853, succeeded to the Vice-Presidency, when the following strange and forgotten fact in American history, was brought to mind—that Atchison was legally President of the United States for about thirty-six hours. We extract as follows:

Reporter—You were President of the United States for about thirty-six hours, were you not?

General—Yes: you see Mr. Pierce's term expired at midnight Saturday, and this being a Christian country, of course nothing was done on Sunday. Mr. Buchanan was inaugurate t at noon on Monday. Therefore, as President of the Senate, I succeeded to the Presidency when Mr. Pierce's term was out, [laughingly:] but I had no realization of my high position until about ten o'clock Sunday morning. We had been hard at work in the Senate finishing up business, and having lost much sleep I would probably have slept all day had I not been wakened up by some personal friends who came to congratulate me and secure positions for certain parties. In order to do everything in proper style, I appointed a full cabinet, and then it is said that my administration was the most successful and popular one ever known, there not being a removal or appointment during my whole term.

English Law for Restaurants.

Mr. Newton, a London magistrate, at the Marlborough street Police Court, said some severe things apropos of a recent incident at the St. James's Hall Restaurant, in Regent street. Some ladies and gentlemen had gone there to dine, and, in the process of the meal, one of the company had partaken of some cutlets which had been ordered for two only. In the bill the item had been charged for three; and when, in settlement, the charge for the third person was refused, a waiter seized the hat of one of the gentlemen with the natural consequence of a scene, and the further result of an accusation of assault against the gentlemen, which the inspector at Vine street declined to receive. The waiter proceeded then by way of summons, and Mr. Newton, in dismissing the accused and visiting the prosecutor with a heavy fine and costs on a counter-charge, strongly laid down the rule that keepers of taverns and restaurant have no lien on the personal property of guests. The magistrate also gave his opinion against the practice of charging for a divided "portion" as if it were two—appealing to the universal continental practice.

A Noted Shoe Black.

[Boston Traveller.]

The death of Patrick J. Pepper, more familiarly known by his sobriquet of "Paddy" Pepper, is announced as having taken place this morning. Pepper had been a boot black in front of Police Station Ten, in Court Square, for the past twelve years, and had almost become one of the attaches of the Department. He was always courteous and attentive in the discharge of his duties. His customers were always welcomed with a smile and a pleasant word, and their work was discharged with fidelity. Pepper resided with his mother at No. 51 Fleet street, having been her sole means of support since he was able to earn his living. He had been ill for two weeks with quick consumption, and was 19 years of age.

ET TU?

BY HOWARD GLYNDON.

Is this the end of all these years?
Must we be strangers now, we two?
Find you such sweetness in my tears
That you should choose this thing to do?
That you should smite me, unawares,
And hate me when you find me true—
Is this the fruit your loving bears?
I had not thought so ill of you!

Ah! looking deep into your eyes,
I thought to read you through and through:
Ah! listening to your low replies,
How confidence and fealty grew;
Remembering 'tis your hand that ties
Our ancient compact to undo,
My blood is frozen with surprise—
I had not though so ill of you!

Perhaps a prouder heart than mine
Might lift a face of brighter hue;
Perhaps a better heart than mine
Might wish some evil fate to you;
Perhaps a hundred heart than mine
By word or deed might make you me;
But I shall leave you this one sigh:
not thought so ill of you!
[—The Independent.

TOUR THROUGH THE TEMPLE.

Glimpse at the Grandest Masonic Edifice on the Continent.

Struck with the progress made upon the new Masonic Temple at Broad and Filbert streets during the past year, one of the reporters of the Evening Telegraph determined to make a tour through the structure, for the purpose of furnishing to the public some particulars of the work in the noble structure.

For the most the outside walls of the building indicate uniquely the design of the architect, which was to combine massive strength with artistic beauty. There are very few buildings in this country in which the solid granite has been so neatly fashioned into an almost ornate contour without detracting from the effect of the stone. Everything within and without denotes stability and durability.

The new temple will cost a million of dollars, and the amount required to complete the structure has nearly all been raised on the simple pledge of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which is reckoned the wealthiest organization of the kind in the United States, its assets footing up above $700,000.

It is decided that the temple shall be dedicated on the 24th of June, 1873, the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist. The ceremonies will probably be conducted by the present Grand Master, Samuel C. Perkins, Esq., and they will attract to this city hundreds of Masons from all parts of the world.

The only feature of the new building which has suffered at the hands of critics is the extremely ornate conglomerate doorway on Broad street. Of this many persons speak with disfavor. It certainly has the appearance of an architectural experiment, the success of which is at the best doubtful, but it is as yet inchoate, and surronndings yet to be arranged may turn it out to better advantage.

The main entry and hall are finished as is the banquetting hall, three lodge-rooms, and the commandary-room. As soon as the plastering is seasoned, they will be upholstered and furnished; but it is understood that no frescoing will be done for some time in order to provide against cracking and flaws in the walls which cannot be discovered now.

It is expected that all the rooms will be finished by the 1st of December, and will be ready for the upholsterer.

Workmen are busily engaged in putting in the steam and gas pipes, and by fall the entire building will be sufficiently advanced to warrant a general inspection by the advent of cold weather.

It is understood that over one hundred and fifty organizations will hold regular meetings in the new temple, more than assemble in any other Masonic hall in the world.—[Phila. Telegraph.

American Ladies in Paris—Etiquette of the Streets.

The following, from the Paris correspondence of the Baltimore American, gives one a pleasant idea of the street manners of the "most polite city in the world:"

"American ladies visiting Paris are apt to be much annoyed until they learn the ettiquette of the streets. They are liable to compromise themselves if they appear alone upon the thoroughfares without the observance of certain rules which time has rendered fixed and immutable. In the first place, a respectable young lady in Paris never appears on the streets in anything but a black dress, unless when with a male escort or an aged duenna. If in a white or light dress her character is liable to be mistaken, especially if she should be young or interesting. Then if she is without escort she must, to maintain her character, push straight forward, without looking to the right or to the left. If she should stop to look in at the fine displays in the store windows, for which Paris is so famous, she must not be surprised if some of the young men who lounge around the cafes walk up to her, nudge her elbow, and enter into conversation. It is the practice of the demi monde to thus stop when a gentleman is approaching whose attention they desire to attract, and the masculines of loose morals choose to regard any one who may stop to look at the gorgeous array of diamonds in a window as having invited heir attention.

"So, also, in riding. A lady seated alone a carriage, either on the street or in the Bois de Boulogne, is regarded as reserving the seat beside her for any chance gentleman whom she may attract. Thus ladies who have not male escort either take their servants with them when they ride, or borrow a neighbor's child, if they have none of their own. To ride alone would be to invite insult, or offensive attention.

"The same is the rule in London, and almost throughout Europe. The fact is that the more respectable classes seldom walk on the street. In London you never see what we would call at home a well-dressed lady. Those who seem and undoubtedly are, reputable, are arrayed in plain suits of black, evidently intending and desiring to shun rather than court observation. A finely dressed female in London is invariably regarded as a woman of loose character if she have no escort with her, and even then she must carry a very demure face, and her escort must not put on any foppish airs if he does not desire to compromise the character of his companion. But a black dress and a fast walk, as if in a great hurry, is the only thing that will insure for a lady alone in the street entire freedom from improper attentions or insult. The only finely dressed females on the street anywhere in Europe are those of bad character."

A PARISH constable and other officers visited a Mr. Nash, in England, to collect arrears of local taxes, armed with a distress warrant. Nash received his guests with great affability, and begged they would make themselves at home. To this they urbanely responded, by beginning to take an inventory of the furniture. Mr. Nash stepped out for a moment and then returned with a hive of bees, which he placed upon the table and said, "Take an inventory of them," immediately after rolling himself up in the muslin window-curtains. The bees promptly attacked the invaders in full force, and the collector and his aids fled in confusion, uttering terrible imprecations.

VARIETIES.

AN expedition to fix the exact locality of the garden of Eden is spoken of.

ACCORDING to a German paper, a musician has recently died at Schauensten whose will was found set to music.

A BOSTON lithographer has lately received an order for forty thousand illuminated marriage certificates for the Sandwich Islands.

ONE young lady at Saratoga has four new dresses sent to her every week from town. She considers herself economical compared to some girls.

IT doesn't matter how watchful and vgilant a girl is; if a rude fellow kisses her, it is ten to one he will do it right under her nose.

A PARTY of French railroad engineers are to visit this country shortly to examine our railroad system, especially recent improvements in car building.

INCLUDING Sundays Russia has 163 holidays, leaving only 202 working days in the year. The average compensation of working men is sixty-five cents for the working days.

A CHAIN containing 300 links, each link weighing 50 pounds, is to be made by the convicts at the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown, for the East Boston Marine Railway.

A YOUNG lady, in Hackensack, N. J. worth $100,000, recently drowned herself for grief on account of the loss of a brother, when plenty of other girls' brothers would have been glad to console her.

A DETROIT grandmother repeatedly dreamed that the body of her dead grandchild had been stolen from the grave. The grave was opened, and, sure enough—the child had not been disturbed.

IN trembling accents a young lover of Mobile, Ala., put to his sweatheart the important question of his life, but she replied with the utmost calmness and a sweet sigh of resignation, "Anything to beat Grant, dear."

THE practice of paying the minister's salary in advance in monthly installments is gaining favor among the Presbyterians. It is said to be easier for the church and best for the preacher.

AT Albany recently a woman met her once husband at a wedding party. They had been divorced ten years, and had not met in all that time. A short talk at supper reconciled their estrangement, and they were married next day.

AT Fulton, N. Y., recently, several holes were burned through the sides of a shed by the concentration of the rays of the sun by the covers of some new milk cans which were exposed on a bench near by, each cover acting as a concave reflector.

A LADY bound for Long Branch from New York, the other day, saw her trunk falling over the steamer's railing, and like a prudent woman jumped in after it. The trunk and its contents were ruined; but the lady was fished out only a little demoralized.

A SEASONABLE theatrical programme for a hot night would be the following: The performances will commence with "Cool as a Cucumber;" after which "The Sea of Ice," to conclude with "Nothing to Wear." The orchestra will occasionally introduce some fresh air.

WHEN our daily exchanges run short on telegraph they observe that "a new counterfeit half dollar is being extensively circulated." It has got so you can't hire a man for a dollar and a half a day. He wants two dollars, so afraid is he that that half dollar is counterfeit.—Danbury News.

A RAILROAD conductor residing in Brattleboro, Vt., being absent from duty several days during the late heated term, accounted for non-appearance by saying he had had a sunstroke. Much sympathy was accordingly expressed for his misfortune, but commiseration was speedily turned to congratulations when it was learned that the stroke was in the form of a pair twin boys.

A TALL, slim fellow is in trouble. He wants to know what character to assume at a masquerade. A journal advises him to braid his legs and go as a whip lash, swallow himself round and round a dozen times, and go as a roll of tape, wrap himself in the American flag and go as a barber pole, bristle his hair up and go as a whitewash brush, swallow a few marbles and go as a rattlebox, put an insulator in his mouth, and go as a telegraph pole or walk in on his hands as a pair of scissors. He is in worse trouble now than before.

THE women of Carthage, Ind., have abolished all liquor saloons in that town, and the thirsty Carthaginians will hereafter be compelled to resort to the private bottle. Some sixty indignant matrons visited the various dram shops and besought their owners to abandon their vile business, and, failing in their mission, they formed in solid phalanx, marched to the misery mills, one after the other, smashing the furniture and leaving havoc behind them in every case.

A SENTIMENTAL lady, who is partially deaf, was a witness in a St. Louis court recently, and, on taking the stand, put a trumpet to her ear. The District Attorney, supposing it necessary to apply his mouth to the trumpet in interrogating the witness, advanced with graceful alacrity for the purpose, when the lady, mistaking his intention, blushingly exclaimed, "Oh! good gracious! don't kiss me!" The abashed lawyer fell back precipitately, and examined the witness from the usual distance, amid the audible tittering of the spectators.

AN exchange asks the question of its readers. "Did you ever eat a ripe orange?" The query, though it may appear absurd, is quite pertinent, as probably not one person in a thousand has ever tasted the luscious flavor of a perfectly ripe orange fresh from the trees. The oranges of commerce are gathered when quite green, to prevent decay in transit, and are allowed to ripen on their journey. The eaters of such oranges have no conception of the rich fragrant flavor of the perfect fruit, when nature has been allowed to complete the ripening process.

THE eclipse (says the Pioneer of India in a recent number) was celebrated by the natives of Allahabad in the usual manner. Vast numbers, in holiday trim, with wives and children, hurried down to the confluence of the two rivers and shouted with a great shout as they saw Raha attack the sun with his voracious jaws. Among the bathers was a party of goal burkundazes. These men were close to the bank, and in shallow water hardly up to the waist, when one of them was suddenly dragged below by an allegator. He was never seen again.

THE Franklin (N. H.) Journal says a devoted Adventist in that town one night, week before last, found his cottage chamber too hot for comfort, and going "below," shoved his head out of the window for a cooler and then settled back into a chair. At this precise moment Warren F. Daniell's jackass, on a bender in that locality, stuck his head into the window and blew off one of his most gigantic and peculiar symphonies. The man broke from the room, with hair on end, yelling, "Gabriel is coming! Gabriel is coming!" and brought up in the chamber where he left his wife.

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. Barr.....Wm. Schover.
Jos. S. Barr.....E. A. Myers

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
345 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN.

For Governor—CHAS. R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
Aud. General—WILLIAM HARTLEY.

Congressmen at Large:
JAS. H. HOPKINS | RICH'D. VAUX | H. B. WRIGHT

Delegates at Large to Constitutional Convention:

Jeremiah S. Black,	Geo. W. Woodward,
Wm. Bigler,	Wm. J. Baer,
Wm. H. Smith,	F. B. Gowan,
John H. Campbell,	S. H. Reynolds,
James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
George M. Dallas,	R. A. Lamberton,
A. A. Purman.	Wm. L. Corbett.

TOM MURPHY and General GRANT have bad memories.

THE PLEASANTON letter is by no means pleasant to our champion gift-taker.

FIVE ex-mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, viz. SAWYER, LOWRIE, WEAVER, MORRISON and DRUM, all elected by a Republican constituency, are for GREELEY for President.

IT was bad for any Democrat to have visited the Medicinal Springs of St. Catherine, in Canada, at any time during the war. Mr. HOLCOMBE saw with his two eyes Mr. BUCKALEW during 1864. He didn't do or say anything, but merely came within range of HOLCOMBE'S vision, therefore, BUCKALEW should not be elected Governor.

THE ring organs in this city have ceased to assert that GREELEY favors paying pensions to Rebel soldiers, but they have not yet printed affidavit-maker CARPENTER'S letter, in which he says:

I make this statement thinking I may be mistaken, and hope for a public production of the whole correspondence between CARMICHAEL and GREELEY, UNTIL WHICH TIME I RETRACT THE STATEMENT MADE IN MY AFFIDAVIT!

It might hurt the party.

THE *Dispatch* is endeavoring to make its German readers believe that—

The investigation called for by Messrs. SUMNER and SCHURZ regarding the sale of arms to French agents resulted in completely vindicating the Government from having anything whatever to do with the transactions.

Such language in the face of the facts elicited by Senator SCHURZ during the investigation is an insult to every intelligent man. The *Dispatch* must place a low estimate upon the intelligence of its readers if it for one moment supposes they can be gulled by such trash or by any white-washed report made by a Court organized not to convict.

WHY vote for a friend of secession in preference to HARTRANFT, the soldier who perilled his life on a score of battle fields, defending the Republic, and who has since proven himself an honest and efficient public servant?—*Dispatch*.

When did he prove himself "an honest and efficient public servant?" Was it when he gave his due bill for those seven thousand dollaas to his bosom friend and thief EVANS, and has it been since the following extract appeared in the editorial columns of the *Dispatch*?

If they are not disproved (charges against HARTRANFT) they will be accepted as true by the people, IT WILL NOT DO TO MAKE HARTRANFT OUR CANDIDATE.

We are just dying to know.

THE *Commercial Printing Company* devotes considerable space to the publication of "rebel documents" gotten up with a view of assisting to keep the corrupt in power. Will it never understand that the people don't care for such trash now? They prefer to clasp hands over the bloody chasm—they prefer to hear something pertaining to the present and to the future—rather than the opening of old sores. Just now they don't want to bother their heads about that which is passed and gone forever. They want peace in the country and honest men in office.

THE ring organs take no notice of the card of Mr. C. W. ELLIS, a leading Re-Republican, to the Republicans of Warren county in which it is distinctly charged that Gen. ALLEN the Ring candidate for Auditor General, got two thousand dollars which was placed in that "sealed envelope" for a little lobbying on his part at Harris[illegible] in regard to the pipe bill. It turned out afterwards that the bill did not cover all that ALLEN agreed that it should cover, and when Mr. ELLIS applied for the money, ALLEN, stated that "*it was too late, that the money had been applied to the use designated.*"

If ALLEN did not get the money, who did?

WHY does not THE POST'S candidate, HORACE GREELEY, come out and deny the Binghampton expose? It is very easy for Democratic sheets to call it a "Hoorah," but they should prove it to be one first.—*Dispatch*.

There is no use in HORACE GREELEY denying it when the affidavit maker, himself, C. S. CARPENTER, "RETRACTS THE STATEMENT MADE IN MY [his] AFFIDAVIT" and which the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, notwithstanding it has circulated the lying report based on CARPENTER'S affidavit, has not as yet seen fit to print. The BINGHAMPTON affair is a lie out of the whole cloth, the *Dispatch* knows it to be a lie, and for fear it will hurt the party it has not the courage to say so—at least it has not yet made a retraction. When it does we shall be pleased to record the fact,

THE RADICAL METHOD.

The Radical game seems to consist of two principal moves, with variation, to suit the taste of localities and different classes of newspaper readers, and followers of stump orators, or campaign speakers of the Radical persuasion. One is to array the North against the South; the other is to abuse all Democrats, and call hard names; both being not in the slightest degree new or original.

It is to allay the asperities which have been so industriously fostered by the Radical administration and its newspaper defenders, that the conservative element has been invoked by some of the best men of the old Republican party, leading to their hearty union and co-operation with the Democratic party, without the aid of which grand old organization, any effort in the direction of universal real amnesty and general harmony would be fruitless.

We believe that this conservative feeling predominates at this time both in the North and in the South. We think that the masses, the great body of the citizens of the United States, are tired of Radicalism and Radicals; tired of their persistent efforts to hold the States of the South in political subjection, instead of allowing them to take their places in the Union as equals.

The reason why the sensible men of the South now look with favor upon Mr. GREELEY as the candidate for President, is quite obvious, and very easily understood; for the same reason the bulk of our fellow citizens, everywhere, when they clearly understand the case, will show by their votes that they are in favor of fair play, and that they are opposed to hammering an old opponent forever because they have him down.

The leaders of the present party in power will continue to abuse every man who dares to take a stand that looks to ousting them from their seats. That is natural, especially to the party which has ever claimed to be "all the decency;" but it is a game that two can play. We care not how bitter these politicians may be, or how undignified; the more they display themselves in that line just now, the more will the people resent it. The contest is really between office holders on one side, and the people on the other. If these office holders can secure enough votes they will maintain their hold and grip on the Government for four more years; if not, not. Some of the bold ones among them hardly deny that they intend to have these votes if money and bayonets can get them. If it were their own money, and their own bayonets, there might be some show of reason in the case, but when it is clear that the money and the bayonets belong to all the people, it seems rather hard that they should be desecrated to reduce or intimidate one portion of our citizens to the injury of the rest.

As a matter of common sense, we ask our fellow citizens, is it not time that the North and the South should be reconciled, and that our whole country should be fairly represented at Washington? Has not the New England carpet-bag system had its day? Is our country to be forever made the foot ball for New England, New England policy and politicians?

Under a fair and honorable administration, the South would have been saved millions of dollars since the war, and added millions to the general Treasury, instead of being bankrupt and in the hands of carpet-bag scalawags who have robbed them of their earnings, and trampled upon their rights.

The tyranny of England over her American Colonies, was never equal to the tyranny of the present Radical Administration over our fellow citizens of the South; and these tyrant acts must now cease, or free government must end; one of the two. They can only be terminated peacefully by the votes of the citizens at the coming election—and only by the election of the conservative candidate, in opposition to GRANT-ism.

COL. FORNEY is entitled to the credit of seeing through that Binghampton affair. He pronounced it too thin for credence from the start. Our organs here let on that they can't see it yet; at least if they do, they are afraid to say so.

THE Pittsburgh *Chronicle* remarks:

As that Binghampton matter has been disposed of, the regular Republican papers ought, in spirit of fair dealing, to acquit MR. GREELEY of the charges preferred.

All of which is respectfully referred to the administration organs in this city and elsewhere.

UPON one of the bodies recently discovered in a Kentucky cave, there was said to have been found a copy of the Pittsburgh POST, two years old. The unfortunate wretch is supposed to have died from a violent fit of cachinnation over an article in that paper ridiculing HORACE GREELEY.—*Commercial P. C.*

Ah! there is just where you are mistaken. It was a late copy of the *Commercial* containing a laudatory notice of CAMERON and his thieves.

THE Radicals have nominated ALEXANDER W. TAYLOR of Indiana county as their candidate for Congress against HENRY D. FOSTER. Mr. TAYLOR was crowded off the track two years ago as being too weak, and the great "Tariff Andy" was set up only to be beaten about 700 votes. TAYLOR will be so badly beaten he will scarcely know himself.

REASONS FOR VOTING FOR GREELEY.

1. Because we want a change of Administration and we see no other way to get it.

2. Because he received the unanimous nomination of the regular, well qualified representatives of the Democratic party.

3. Because he is more intelligent, and quite as honest as GRANT. On the score of honesty, the Radicals cannot justly claim any superiority for their candidate.

4. Because he has some *heart*, and feels for the sufferings of his fellow men; whereas GRANT is a selfish, cold-blooded man, without such a heart.

5. Because GREELEY has pledged himself to a course of action in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party, and in no other way than by his election can the people now hope to see them once more in the ascendant.

6. Because GRANT, and the party of men who handle him—or whom he handles—it makes little difference which, have shown, unmistakably, that they do not intend to allow our Southern brethren to be free men, or the Southern States to have any real sovereignty, or any rights such as States should possess.

7. Because GRANT, and his men, forming the GRANT Government have exhibited before the whole world the meanest spirit ever shown by a great Government. They cannot disgrace the American people, but they have disgraced themselves, and lowered our peoples' *government* in the estimation of fair men among all nations.

8. Because GRANT, and his tools, as unscrupulous as himself, have sent hordes of Radical thieves into the homes of our Southern brothers and robbed them of their pittance left by the war, and involved them in vast debts, in the most barefaced and outrageous manner.

9. Because GRANT, and his men, have no respect for the people, North or South; caring only for what they can *make* off them; whereas GREELEY is himself one of the working men, and alive to their feelings and both kind and considerate.

10. Because the best men among the Radical leaders, who *know* GRANT, have pronounced him unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

11. Because he makes *self* and his own personal greed and qualification primary, and the affairs of the Government a mere plaything, and entirely secondary.

12. Because he appoints men to public offices who are unfit, and dishonest, knowing them to be so; and retains them, to the serious injury of the people's pockets.

13. Because GRANT'S "policies," have been simply ridiculous. He came into the office with the public declaration that he had "no policy," whereas his whole action, from beginning to end has been but a succession of GRANT policies.

14. Because his San Domingo Policy is not dead, but sleeping; and in case of his re-election it will be put through by his tools as surely as the sun shines; and it is notorious that it is a wicked scheme—nothing more than a corrupt and most dangerous GRANT job.

15. Because GREELEY, nominated as he has been, and supported as he will be, by the well disposed men of the United States, will naturally rally around him the best men, and secure an honest administration of the Government.

16. Because we can stand an honest Administration of the Government.

17. Because although GREELEY as an Editor has through a long political life opposed many of the principles of the Democratic party, our nominating Convention has satisfied itself that he is now ready to harmonize with them upon great measures vital to our country's prosperity, and the existence of free Government.

18. Because we have ever since the war condemned the policy inaugurated by the dominant Radical party as inimical to the true interests of the Southern States, whilst GRANT not only supports it but aggravates it by his military tyranny over them.

19. Because GREELEY condemns this tyrannical and wicked course, and stands ready to discard it from our Government as a dark modern civilization.

20. Because there is nothing whatever, no policy and no act of our government more important, more fraught with high consequences in the immediate and distant future than the real fraternization of the North and the South.

21. Because such fraternization under the rule of GRANT and his men, is an impossibility; while under the action of Democratic principles it will be a certainty, speedily realized.

22. Because GREELEY is willing to learn, while GRANT is notoriously, as well as childishly, stubborn and mulish.

23. Because, if these or any of these reasons are to be regarded as *praise* of our old political enemy, we can afford to let it so stand, when brought to the square choice between GREELEY and GRANT. "Look on this picture, and on *this*."

24. Because our course as a Democratic organ has been and is consistent. We favored the nomination of a straight ticket, believing that it could be carried. We believe so still; but our party has marked out its plan, and we intend to stand by the Democracy, and by GREELEY and BROWN.

SUMNER AND HIS FRIENDS.

It would have been better for Senator SUMNER'S reputation as the friend of the black race, if he could have clearly appreciated the situation at an earlier day. Had he appeared in person in the South he could have convinced at least the eyes of his colored friends, that their old time leader was still their friend; but his hesitancy in taking his stand has caused distrust and will render it more difficult to detach the colored element from their present drift in the South. He occupies a perilous position, and seems at last to understand that if the black vote is in opposition to his appeal his life long advocacy of their capacity for self government and their right to citizenship has been damaged. What will he have to say if the emancipated race, like a flock of sheep, follow leaders who were their enemies, and now nothing but pillaging carpet baggers; only their friends because they want their votes. But now that he has taken his stand and eloquently appeals to those who were wont to look upon him as their Moses, we hope he will follow it up, and be able to demonstrate in the November election, that there is at least gratitude in the race for which he has labored so earnestly and suffered so much.

WON'T LET GO.

Notwithstanding the denial of the chief of the CAMERON Ring that there was a strong effort made by the Committee at its last meeting to withdraw HARTRANFT and ALLEN, it is true that a majority of the Committee gave it as their opinion that defeat was certain with the present ticket; the trouble was with the candidates, they refused to decline, because it would confirm all that had been charged against them, and they would henceforth stand branded and disgraced. They could only be defeated, they said, and for that result the party must accept the responsibility—correct.

GRANT AND SCHURZ.

If GRANT was not vexed at SCHURZ'S refusal to sell himself in accordance with GRANT'S offer made by PLEASONTON, pray why has he been SCHURZ'S enemy ever since; and why did he, in defiance of his oft repeated pledges of Civil Service Reform, turn every man out of office who was suspected of friendship to the Missouri Senator?

GRANT'S word is not worth a row of pins; as ANDREW JOHNSON proved to the satisfaction of every man who had brains to enable him to discriminate between truth and falsehood.

THE *Dispatch* says that a number of soldiers who are now employed as Clerks in the government offices at Washington, have prepared an address to be read at the soldiers' convention. If they declined doing so, how long would they retain their clerkships?

This effort to debase the pure coin of patriotism, by alloying it with GRANT-ism is disgraceful to the getters up of the "demonstration," as well as calculated to show the dangerous influence of a purely military organization, when used as a lever in civil affairs.

PROBABLY few men ever ran for office who was the object of so much calumny as Gen. HARTRANFT.—*Commercial Printing Company*.

And it should have added that probably few men ever ran for office whose record has been so notoriously bad, whose intimate connection with the robbers of the ring has been established to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind; and who, as a tool of SIMON CAMERON, is unworthy of the position he now holds, let alone being promoted to a still higher one.

DURING the past few days the *Commercial Printing Company* has circulated the following falsehoods, which the agent has not the moral courage or fairness to correct:

1. It stated editorially that Congressman ELDRIDGE is for GRANT.

2. It published a list of GRANT men residing in Washington, Pa., as sore-head Republicans, and

3. It charged that HORAC GREELEY was in a plot by which it was proposed to pay for liberated slaves and pension rebel soldiers.

The *Company* may think this kind of warfare will win, but it will find itself mistaken ere long.

IF the enterprise of the ring organs in this city is to be judged by the energy they have displayed in printing the affidavit maker, (CARPENTER'S) letter, in regard to GREELEY'S advocacy of the payment for liberated slaves and pension to confederate soldiers, in which he says:

I make this statement thinking I may be mistaken, and hope for a public production of the whole correspondence between CARMICHAEL and GREELEY, UNTIL WHICH TIME I RETRACT THE STATEMENT MADE IN MY AFFIDAVIT!
C. S. CARPENTER.

they must be very stupid indeed. It has been several days since the letter appeared and strange to say that neither the first class *Commercial*, which "uses the telegraph liberally," the *Dispatch*, which gives "*all* the news" and the *Gazette* which is "*managed* with so much ability" have yet heard of it—at least they have not yet placed it before their readers; and yet they claim to be first-class *news*papers!

THE crop of Confederate documents at the South is very promising. Impecunious holders of manuscripts nearly or distantly related the history of the Rebellion are offering their musty papers to Mr. BOUTWELL for a consideration; but the Secretary, according to rumor, will decline to make further purchases, being probably in doubt as to the propriety of using the people's money in the transaction already reported.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Republican, says of the papers lately purchased by the United States for $75,000:

We think that, unless there is something more valuable than this report of Thompson's to be printed, the whole mass should be got out of the way as soon as possible. The tax payers cannot regard with pleasure the sight of a whistle that costs so much and yet plays so feeble, and, at the same time, so vindictive a tune.

IT is proposed to "fill up" that "chasm" which Secretary BOUTWELL objects to clasping hands across, by dumping into it the present Administration. The people have taken the contract, and it will be performed in November.

A FEW days since we stated that the Ashtabula *Sentinel* had dropped GRANT and come out for GREELEY. We regret to find that we were mistaken. That paper denies it, and it is but just to give it the benefit of this correction.

THE Hudson (Wis.) *Democrat* is assured that all the Germans in that city but one support GREELEY. Twenty-five Scandinavians in the same place have signed a call for a GREELEY club. A call for a meeting to form a GRANT club was uphill work.

THE BALL ROLLING ON.

Wheatland, Pa., which Gave the Corrupt Grant an Unanimous Vote Organizes a Greeley Club—One Hundred and Thirty-Eight Names Enrolled.

The following correspondence explains itself, and may be taken as a fair indication of the way the Greeley fever is sweeping Western Pennsylvania:

SHARON, PA., July 29.

Editors of The Post:

I am this morning in receipt of a letter from Wheatland, the place where James Wood, Son & Co.'s iron works are located, informing me that on Saturday evening last, pursuant to a call, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown club. C. Lewis, Esq., a Liberal Republican, but one who is dead set against Cameron, Hartranft and the Ring, was chosen President, and Sidney McCloud, Esq., Secretary. There were 138 names enrolled, and 70 others have expressed a desire to become members. In 1868 the unanimous vote of this village was for Grant. W. D. H.

WHEATLAND, PA., July 29.

Editors Pittsburgh Post:

A Greeley and Brown Club was organized in this place on Saturday evening. Chris. Lewis, President; Sidney McCloud, Secretary. Enrolled 138 names and fully fifty more can be obtained. Democratic voters are solid for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew, and quite a number of original Republicans enlisted in the same cause. We consider this encouraging when we remember that only two years since there was no opposition whatever to the Grant party at this place. Respectfully,

H. H. NEWKIRK.

Letter from the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge.

FOND DU LAC, WIS., July 21 1872.

C. Stolz, Esq., Beaver Dam:

MY DEAR SIR: Your valued favor of the 17th inst., I found on my arrival home from Washington this morning. I have been in Washington since the day of the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention, on the Democratic Executive Committee of Congress, doing in the Committee all I could for the promotion of the election of Greeley and Brown. I have been in free consultation with Mr. Greeley's friends all the time, and intend from this time on to do all in my power for his election. I would have preferred an out-and-out Democrat, but the voice of the National Democratic Convention is the voice of authority for me, and I yield to its decision with cheerfulness and alacrity. I have never for one moment thought of supporting Grant. All such stories are lies made out of whole cloth. I am for Greeley now with my whole heart.

You are right, I believe, in your opinion that these stories are circulated for the purpose of injuring me in the nomination. I can never be anything but a Democrat, and can never commit the crime of supporting the usurper Grant. Yours very truly,

C. A. ELDRIDGE.

The *Commercial Printing Company* should print the above in justice to Mr. ELDRIDGE.

What Grant Has Said.

It may interest the Grant men who are so fond of quoting Greeley, to read what Grant has said. We give some specimens below:

"I only voted at one Presidential election, and then I voted for Buchanan."—*Grant in* 1866.

"There is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the general government throughout the portions of the Southern States visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order."—*Grants Report to Congress in* 1866.

"I am a Democrat, and when I am convinced that this war is waged to prosecute the designs of the abolitionists, I pledge my honor as a soldier that I will carry my sword on the other side, and cast my lot with that people."—[*Grant in* 1863.

"The liberties of the country cannot be maintained without a one-term amendment to the Constitution."—[*Grant in* 1868.

A Challenge from Governor Randolph.

The following dispatch from Governor Randolph of New Jersey appeared in the Newark *Journal* of Saturday, in reference to a charge of the New York *Times* that he had received a $30,000 bribe from the Erie Ring:

To the Editor of the Journal.

I do not ordinarily take notice of personal attacks, but you may stamp that of the New York *Times*, in to-day's issue, as false in every particular, and demand of it proof, retraction, and authority of the libel. Push them.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.
Morristown, N. J., July 25, 1872.

CAMERON.

The Author of All the Corruption, Debasement, Plunder and Prostitution That Has Disgraced Pennsylvania—What One Radical Says of Another.

The *Press* of Monday last contains a biographical sketch of Simon Cameron from the pen of D. C. Forney, from which we take the following:

General Cameron is the original author of all the corruption, debasement, plunder, and prostitution which have disgraced the elective franchise, the legislation, and the management of the finances of Pennsylvania. I need not tell the readers of the *Herald* how this man started in public life as an Indian agent; how General Jackson spurned him; how he plundered the Indians, whom he was delegated to protect; how he polluted the Canal Board of Pennsylvania; how he won and abused the confidence of Governor George Wolf and Governor David R. Porter, both of whom abhorred him because he cheated them, betraying the trust they reposed in him; how he managed to have his brother appointed superintendent of motive power on the railroads owned by Pennsylvania that he might secure contracts for supplies; how he engaged in contracts while he was president of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, until the stockholders drove him from the position; how, to this day, he is forced to disgorge to make up the losses of some of the subcontractors of that road for fear of exposure and criminal prosecution; how he and his family fattened on the Northern Central Railroad; and how his business and financial acts, in every transaction in which he has ever been engaged, are steeped in corruption, blackened with suspicion, and deformed by shame.

It is not necessary for me to revive any of the serious charges which are daily preferred against this miserable old man. The country has heard them repeated so often, and the archives of both State and National Government contain enough of his shame and rebuke to make his name execrable while there is a being to hear it in his native State.

After detailing his purchases, on several occasions, of a seat in the U. S. Senate, Forney continues:

The result of such a public career has been to render General Cameron completely infamous—utterly odious in Pennsylvania. He is regarded there as at the head of a ring as villainous as that of the Tammany in New York. While he was Secretary of War his satellites were enriched as if by magic, and any one familiar with the banks of the Susquehanna river fronting Harrisburg has seen, "in the palaces which rise in that neighborhood, the results of the Cameron Ring plunder while the old chief was Secretary of War. He lives in a palace remodelled and refurnished, purchased by the horse and mule contractors, and presented to him during his time in the War Department, for seventy-five thousand dollars. His son occupies another mansion only a few squares higher up the river, the cost of whose banqueting hall would pay for the best farm in Dauphin county, while its proud tower frowns with haughty disdain on an unfinished monument which the citizens of Harrisburg are too poor to complete to the memory of those who perished in a struggle out of which young Cameron coined several millions of dollars. Still another member of this ring, who kept a small livery stable at the beginning of the war, lives in a marble palace which would shame many of the mansions on Fifth avenue, whose owners acquired the wealth to erect them after long years of honest and bold enterprise, and ventures by sea and land. Have Tweed, Ingersoll, Garvey, and Connolly done worse or better in the management of the finances of New York city than the Camerons have done in the manipulation of Government patronage and the control of the Treasury of Pennsylvania? In 1860 Donald Cameron's recorded real estate in Dauphin county did not amount to $25,000. I have heard it asserted in Harrisburg that he is now the owner of real estate in that city and Dauphin county valued at from six to seven hundred thousand dollars. He and his father own from three to four thousand acres of the best farming land in Lebanon, Lancaster, and Dauphin counties, almost every acre of which, with the exception of a farm called Lochiel, was purchased from 1860 to 1867, and during the same time that family managed to get control of sufficient stock in the Northern Central Railroad, so that the concern is now run in their interest.

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Why is the Elder Cameron so anxious to secure Hartranft's election? Why is he so solicitous to keep the Treasurer of Pennsylvania in his pocket? Why was Gen. Hartrantt's term as Auditor General extended; and why are the Camerons so determined to prevent the light from shining into the vaults of the Pennsylvania State Treasury, or bringing to the public view the archives of her Auditing Department? I answer, because such intelligence, like the investigation into the affairs of Tammany, would result in prosecutions against the Cameron Ring similar to those now pending against Tweed and his associate thieves.

General Cameron, in connection with his son Donald, his brother William, and a few choice spirits of like qualities, now own or control some nine banks, every one of which is carried on by deposits from the State Treasurer. The Cameron banks at Harrisburg and Middletown have the larger portion of these deposits, and by which the Camerons make enormous sums in shaving notes. In addition to this it is well known at Harrisburg that Mr. Mackey lost at least $100,000 by the failure of his broker in Philadelphia. Mr. Mackey is the State Treasurer, comparatively a poor man, and this loss can only be made up by the Camerons, who will never refund the money, but who are now striving to elect an Auditor General to settle Mackey's accounts, covering up this frightful loss and relieving the Camerons on his bond.

After detailing Mr. LINCOLN'S reluctance to place him in his Cabinet, he proceeds:

Once in the Cabinet, General Cameron immediately surrounded himself with all the plunderers, ready to gorge themselves at the public crib making in less than a year a millionaire of his oldest son, who had a leading share in every contract filled in Harrisburg, forcing another son into the regular army as a paymaster, and placing a brother-in-law in a similar position in the same service. The manner in which the contract system of the War Department was managed aroused and alarmed the entire North, the financiers of New York and Boston hurrying to Mr. Lincoln to declare they would advance no money to the Government while Cameron had control of its military supplies. Forced by popular indignation, and literally appalled by the irresistible facts of frauds presented to him, Mr. Lincoln removed Mr. Cameron from the War Department in the following tart note, in which he breaks the blow by sending the deposed Secretary an exile amid the snows of Russia:

CAMERON'S LETTER OF DISMISSAL.

Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I have this day nominated

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to be Secretary of War, and you to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. A. LINCOLN.

He then copies the resolution censuring Cameron for his corruption in the War Office, which passed Congress by a vote of 79 to 45; and taking up the Evans swindle, says:

My relation to the Evans affair, or rather the collection of the Pennsylvania war claim, was purely professional, and as legitimate as that of services rendered by any lawyer or claim agent in the country. *Whatever criminality there is connected with the management of the collection of these claims is certainly no fault of mine, but rath, er the executive officers of Pennsylvania,* who merely pretended to be aware that the amounts collected from the General Government had never been returned to the treasury of the State until I had brought the matter to their attention, which was more than three years after the appointment of the agency. I leave the inference to be drawn from such neglect to the people, and ask whether they think that *the present candidate for Governor, who was then, as now, the Auditor General of the State, is a fit man to be continued in power* in the face of an official neglect or ignorance of a duty that was very near jeoparding the entire amount of the war claim, three millions dollars; and until my public expose of the use that was being made of these claims, not one dollar of them was paid into the State Treasury. This amount of service should entitle me to more credit than censure, but as General Cameron is endeavoring to make political capital out of it for himself I can well afford to give him the benefit of it, as all the use he can make out of it will never disturb my slumber, or, in the minds of honorable men, injure my reputation.

The next point made, is a revelation of a proposition to make Gov. Curtin the Republican candidate for Vice President, and Cameron's commentary, that "if that were done he would knock hell into both Grant and Curtin; and that if *The Press* would stop fighting Hartranft, Allen should go off the ticket and "allow John W. Forney to name a successor." "Indeed" continued Simon, "we had almost frightened Allen into declining, but he has been stiffened by somebody, and is now resolved to stick on the ticket."

The letter thus concludes:

The Republican party is sure to be defeated in Pennsylvania in October, and Simon Cameron's personal rule and political prostitutions are the causes which will produce the disaster. It is the only way for the people to get rid of him and break up the vile combination which he calculates to fasten on the State after he descends to his grave. It is the only escape from his pollutions and the plunderings of those he has trained as his followers. It is the only way to light up the dark places in the financial affairs of Pennsylvania; to cleanse its Auditing office; to fix proper guards around its Treasury, and prevent its Chief Magistrate from being made the vassal of the Clan Cameron. A Republican defeat at this time, I admit, is a fearful venture, but the tremendous influences demanding it in Pennsylvania are like the knife of the surgeon who cuts deep into a rotten part to save an entire body from festering corruption and death. I rejoice to feel, therefore, that the people of Pennsylvania are moved by such a spirit, and the people of the whole country will be glad when this corrupt ring is sent to the grave of Tammany.

THE ISRAELITES.

Senator Wilson and Gen. Grant.

The following we take from the *Israelite* of July 19th.

Please kind reader who is in possession of volume 7. of the *Israelite*, page 301, read the passage from Senator Wilson's speech made in the Senate of the United States, February 21st, 1861. Those who have not that volume of the *Israelite* on hand, will find in the *Globe* February 22, 1861, this passage:

"His (Benjamin's) learning, the tone of his voice, his words, all gave evidence that the spark of patriotism, if it ever existed, was extinct in his bosom; that his heart was in this foul and wicked plot to dismember the Union, to overthrow the Government of his adopted country, *which gives equality of rights even to that race that stoned the prophets and crucified the Redeemer o the world.*"

The italics, of course, are ours, the words are Mr. Wilson's the nominee for the vice Presidency of the United States

Now, sir, you did insult every Israelite in this country and elsewhere, we do not care what his political opinions might be. Speaking of this Government, you said it gives liberty "even to that race that stoned the prophets," &c. We did not hear how much emphasis you gave to the word "even," but we can easily imagine the surprise you intended by this rhetorical transition. Very eloquent, "Even!" You mean that those who deserved it least and could be expected at least to be entitled te equal rights and liberties." "Even that race who stoned the prophets," &c., are given liberty. The unexpected transition is masterly, is it not, Senator Wilson? But the insult is *base* and the *malice worse.*

* * * * * * *

Therefore, Senator Wilson, we desire you to give us an explanation, and we shall, from time to time, call your attention to our humble request. Should you, however, have done it for the sake of notoriety, we promise you success, for we shall hold up your name to the people until you will be well known from one end of this country to the other, as the *Israelite* goes much further than any of your organs.

Excuse the intrusion and impertinence of an humble Dutchman and Jew, who thought, in justice to himself, he must neglect the laws of propriety and encounter the high born Senator of Massachusetts."

And in this connection it cannot be considered out of order to reproduce the infamous "Order No 11" issued by Gen. GRANT:

HEADQR'S THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEP'T. OF THE TENN. OXFORD, MISS., December 17, 1872.

General Order No. 11.

The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also Department orders, are hereby expelled from the Department within twenty four hours from the receipt of this Order by Post Commanders.

They will see that all this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave, and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given this people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal applications for trade permits.

By order of Major-General Grant.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: J. LOVELL, Captain and Assistant Adjutant General.

A BOMBSHELL.

Senator Sumner Speaks.

COUNSEL TO THE COLORED CITIZENS

Colored Citizens to Senator Sumner.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following correspondence has taken place between Hon. Charles Sumner and colored citizens of the United States.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1872.

SIR:—We, the undersigned citizens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate and elsewhere of the special advocate of our rights, and believing your counsel at this critical juncture in the period of our citizenship, would be free from personal feeling and partisan prejudice, have ventured to request your opinion as to what action the colored voters of the nation should take in the Presidential contest now pending. The choice of the people is now narrowed down to Gen. Grant and Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both and your observations have enabled you to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents, as well as their position, will, if elected enforce the requirements of the Constitution and laws respecting our civil and political rights.

With most heartfelt sympathp and greatest vigor, we hope and trust you will favor us with such a reply as will serve to enlighten our minds upon this subject, and impel our people to go forward in the right direction. Our confidence in your judgment is so firm that, in our opinions, thousands of intelligent colored voters of the country will be guided in their action by your statement and advice.

Hoping to receive a reply soon we have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants.

(Signed)	
A. T. Augusta, M. D.	David Fasher, Sr.,
John H. Smith,	Edward Crouse,
W. F. A. Wormley,	Wm. Wilson,
R. W. Tompkins,	John H. Crown,
Henry Lacy,	W. H. Bell,
J. L. N. Bowen, M. D.,	Jacob Dewetter,
Samuel Proctor,	J. J. Ketchum,
Chas. N. Thomas,	Wm. H. Shorter,
Henry Hill,	Thurman J. Shadd,
Geo. D. Johnson,	Chris A. Fleetwood,
Charles F. Bruce,	David Fisher, Jr.,
David King,	William Pelkeny.

To Hon. Chas. Sumner.

Senator Sumner's Response.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1872.

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens:

If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11th, which was duly placed in my hand by your committee, it is not because the proper course for you seemed doubtful, but because I wished to reflect upon it, and be aided by the information, which to me it might suppiy. Since then I have carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed me, and listened to much on both sides; but my best judgment is in harmony with my early convictions. I am touched by the appeal you make. It is true I am the friend of your race and I am glad to be assured that in your opinion, I have held a constant course in the Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of your right. That course, by the blessing of God, I mean to hold so long as life lasts. I know your infinite wrongs, and feel for them as my own. You only do me simple justice when you add a belief that my counsel at this critical juncture of your citizenship would be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudices. In answering your inquiries, I can have no feeling except for your good, which I most anxiously seek; nor can any prejudice of any kind be allowed to interfere. The occasion is too solemn especially as there is no room for persona feeling or for partisan prejudice. No man or party can expect power except for the general welfare. Therefore, they must be brought to the standard of truth that they may be seen in life and act.

You are right in saying that the choice for the Presidency is narrowed down to President Grant or Horace Greeley. One of these is to be taken, and assuming my acquaintance with both, and my observation of their lives, you invite my judgment between them, asking me specially which of the two, judging from their antecedents as well as their present position, would enforce the Constitution and laws, securing your civil and political rights with the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor. Here I remark that in this inquiry you naturally put your rights in the foreground. So do I, believing most sincerely that the best interests, of the whole country are associated with the completest recognition of your rights so that the two races shall live together in unbroken harmony.

I also remark that you call attention to two things, the "antecedents of the two candidates," and secondly, their "present positions." You wish to know from those which gives assurance of the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor in the maintenance of your rights; in other words, which, judging from the past, will be your truest friend.

The communication with which you have honored me is not alone. Colored fellow-citizens in other p rts of the country, I may say in nearly every part of the Union, have made a similar request and some complain that I have thus far kept silent. I am not insensible to this appeal, but if my opinion is given it must be candidly according to my conscience. In this spirit I answer your inquiries beginning with

The Antecedents of the Two Candidates.

Horace Greeley was born to poverty and educated himself in a printing office; President Grant, fortunate in early patronage, became a cadet at West Point, and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and a character; the other started with a military commission. One was trained as a civilian; the other as a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as a Reformer and Abolitionist; President Grant enlisted as a pro slavery Democrat, and at the election of James Buchanan fortified by his vote all the pretentions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley from early life was earnest and constant against slavery, full of sympathy with the colored race and always foremost in the great battle for their rights; President Grant, except as a soldier, summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race. Horace Greeley earnestly desired that his colored fellow citizens should vote, and ably championed impartial suffrage; but President Grant was on the other side.

Beyond these contrasts, which are marked, it cannot be forgotten that Horace Greeley is the possessor of a large heart and a large understanding, trained to the support of human rights, always ready for any good cause and never deterred by opposition or reproach, as when for long years he befriended your people. Add to these the qualities conspicuous in his life: untiring industry, which leaves no moment without its fruit; abundant political knowledge, acquaintance with history, the instinct and grasp of statesmanship; an amiable nature, a magnanimous soul and above all an honesty which no suspicion has touched, and you have a brief portraiture. These are the antecedents of Horace Greeley. Few of these things appear in the President. His great success in war and the honors he has won, cannot change the record of his conduct towards your people, especially in contrast with the lifetime fidelity of his competitor. While there are unhappy antecedents showing that in the prosecution of his plans he cares nothing for the colored race, the story is painful, but it must be told. I refer to the outrage he perpetrated upon Hayti, with its eight hundred thousand blacks, engaged in the great experiment of self-government Here is the most instructive antecedent, revealing beyond question his true nature, and the whole is attested by documentary evidence. Conceiving the idea of annexing Dominica which is a Spanish port of the Island, and shrinking at nothing, he began by using the war powers of the Government in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and then at a great expenditure of money sent several armed ships of the Navy, including the monitors, to maintain the usurper Baez in power that through him he might obtain the coveted prize. Not content with this audacious dictatorship, he proceeded to strike at the independence of the Black Republic in open menace of war, and all without the sanction of Congress to which is committed the war-making power; sailing into the harbor of Port au Prince with our most powerful monitor, the "Dictator," properly named for this service, also the frigate "Severn," as consort. and other monitors in their train. The Admiral acting under instructions from Washington, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, accompanied by officers of his squadron, and then, pointing to the great war ships in sight from the windows, dealt his menace of war, threatening to sink or capture Haytien ships. The President was black, not white. The Admiral would have done no such thing to any white ruler, nor would our country have tolerated such a menace from any government in the world. Here was indignity, not only to a Black Republic, with its population of 800,000, but to the African race everywhere, especially in our own country. Nor did it end here. For months the navy of the United States was hovering on the coast keeping that insulted people in constant anxiety, while President Grant was to them like a hawk sailing in the air and ready to swoop upon his prey. This heartless, cruel procedure found a victim among our white fellow citizens. An excellent merchant of Connecticut, praised by all who knew him, was plunged into prison by Baez, where he was immured because it was feared he would write against the treaty of annexation, and his captivity was prolonged with the connivance of the two agents of the President, one of whom is found constantly with him and is part of the military ring immediately about him. That such an outrage could go unpunished shows the little regard of the President for human rights, whether in white or black. I confess my trials, as I was called to witness these things. Always a supporter of the administration, and sincerely desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered a word with regard to it except in kindness. My early opposition to the treaty of annexation was reserved so that for some time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw the breach of all law, human and divine, that I was aroused and then began the anger of the President and of his ring, military and senatorial. Devoted to the African race, I felt for them, besides being humbled that a great Republic acting through its President, could set such an example, where the national constitution, international law and humanity were all sacrificed. Especially was I moved when I saw the indignity to the colored race, which was accomplished by trampling upon the fundamental principle of international law, declaring the equality of nations, as our declaration of independence declares the equality of men.

This terrible transaction which nobody can defend is among the antecedents of President Grant, from which you can judge how much the colored race can rely upon his heartfelt sympathies.

Nor can it be forgotten that shortly afterward on the return of the Commission from this island, Hon. Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, accomplished in manners as in eloquence. was thrust away from the company of the Commissioners at the common table on the mail packet on the Potomac, almost in sight of the Executive Mansion, simply on account of his color. But the President at whose invitation, he had joined the Commission never uttered a word in condemnation of his exclusion and when entertaining the returned commissioners at dinner, carefully omitted Mr. Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, and this repeated the indignity.

Other things might be mentioned as showing the sympathies of the President but I cannot forget the Civil Rights bill, which is the cap-stone of that equality before the law to which all are entitled without distinction of color. President Grant, who could lobby so assiduously for his San Domingo scheme, willing to wrong the colored race, could do nothing for this beneficent measure. During a long session of Congress, it was discussed constantly, and the colored people everywhere hung upon the debates, but there was no word of heartfelt sympathy from the President. At last, just before the nominating convention, he addressed a letter to a meeting of colored fellow-citizens in Washington, called to advance his cause, where he avoided the question by declaring himself in favor of the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be justly entitled, leaving it uncertain whether the colored people are justly entitled to the rights secured by the pending bill.

I understand that Horace Greeley has been already assailed by an impracticable Democrat as being friendly to this bill. Nobody has lisped against President Grant on this account.

Among the antecedents I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity of industry of the President in protecting the colored people, and in assuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the effort and earnest will, even without the lobbying so freely given to the San Domingo scheme, could have averted these Ku Klux outrages, which we deplore, so that there would have been no pretense for further legislation by Congress. But he was disabled, both by character and the drawback of his own conduct. After violating the Constitution and international law to insult the Black Republic, and setting an example of insubordination, he was not in a condition to rebuke law breakers.

Present Position of the Two Candidates.

Second, passing from antecedents, I come now to the present position of the two candidates, which is the subject of your next inquiry. If in any former particulars the two are on an equality, yet in all substantial respects the obvious advantage is with Horace Greeley. Each was nominated by reform Conventions, one at Cincinnati and the other at Philadelphia, and in this respect they may seem to be on equality, but it will not fail to be observed that the Convention at Cincinnati was composed of able and acknowledged Republicans, many of whom have acted with the party from its first formation, who, without previous organization, came together voluntary for the sake of reform and purity in government, while on the other hand the Convention at Philadelphia was composed of delegates, chosen largely under the influence of office-holders, who assembled to sustain what is known as Grantism. Seeing the personal Government and personal pretensions of President Grant, including nepotism, repayment of gifts by official patronage, neglect of public duty, absenteeism, military rule, disregard of the Constitution and law, with general unfitness and indignity to the colored race, all of which is so unrepublican as to make its support impossible by true Republicans; therefore, the convention at Philadelphia, though calling itself Republican, was less Republican that that at Cincinnati.

The two platforms, so far as relates especially to the colored race are alike in substance, but that of Cincinnati is expressed in terms most worthy of the equal rights. It states and claims: "We recognize the equality of all men before the law and hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political." In other respects the platform of Cincinnati is most Republican, inasmuch as it sets itself against those in Republican abuses which have been nursed by the President into pernicious activity.

From the two nominations and the two platforms I come to the supporters of the candidates and here I look first at those immediately about them, and secondly, at the popular support behind. Horace Greeley has among his immediate supporters in all parts of the country devote and consistent Republicans, always earnest for reform and purity in government, on whose lives there is no shadow of suspicion, being a contrast in character to those rings which play such a part in the present Administration. The country knows too well the military ring, the Senatorial ring, and the Custom House ring, through which the President acts. Such supporters are a very poor recommendation. Looking at the popular support behind, the advantage is still with Horace Greeley. President Grant has at his back a diversified army of office-holders, drilled to obey his word of command. Speeches praising him are made by office-holders and members of the rings.

Horace Greeley finds flocking to his support large numbers of Republicans unwilling to continue the existing misrule and as allies with them a regenerated party which comes forward to unite in the Liberal movement. The Democrats, in joining Horace Greeley, have changed simply as President Grant changed when he joined the Republicans, except that he was rewarded at once with a high office. The change is an open adopting of the Republican platform, which places the equal rights of all under the safeguard of irreversible guarantees, and at the same time accepting the nomination of a life-long abolitionist, who represents pre-eminently the sentiment of duty to the colored race, they have set their corporate seal to the sacred covenant. They may continue Democrats in name, but they are in reality Republicans by the same title that those who sustain Republican principles are Republicans, or rather they are Democrats according to the original signification of that word, dedicated to the rights of the people. It is idle to say that Horace Greeley and the Republicans that nominated him are any less Republicans because the Democrats unite with them in support of chosen principles, and the candidate who represent them. Conversions are always welcome, and not less so because the change is in the multitude rather than of the individual. A political party cannot if it would, and should not if it could, shut the door against converts, whether counted by the score, hundreds or thousands. And so we find the supporters of President Grant announce with partizan triumph the adhesion of a single Democratic politician or a single Democrat newspaper. With equal reason and with higher pride may the supporters of Horace Greeley announce adhesion of the Democratic party, which turning from things that are behind, press on to these that are before. It is also idle to say that the election of Horace Greeley as President with Gratz Brown as Vice President, both unchangeable Republicans, will be the return of the Democratic party to power. On the contrary it will be the inauguration of Republican principles under the safeguard of a Republican President and a Republican Vice President with Democrats as avowed supporters. In the organization of his administration and in the conduct of affairs, Horace Greeley will naturally lean upon those who represesent best the great promises made of equal rights and reconciliation at Cincinnati. If Democrats are taken it will be as Republicans in heart, recognizing the associate terms of settlement as an irreversible finality. The hardihood of political falsehood reaches its extreme point, when it is asserted that under Horace Greeley the freedmen will be enslaved, or that the colored people will in any way suffer in their rights. On the contrary, they have in his election not only the promises of the platform, but also a splendid example for a full generation, during which he has never wavered in asserting their rights. To suppose that Horace Greeley, when placed where he can do them the most good, will depart from the rule of his honest life is an insult to reason. It is none the less idle to suppose that the Democrats supporting Greeley expect or desire that he should depart from those principles, which are the glory of his character. They have accepted the Cincinnati platform, with its twofold promises, and intend in good faith to maintain it. The Democrats cannot turn back, who at the convention adopting this platform sang Greeley songs to the tune of "Old John Brown, his soul is marching on." Seeking especially the establishment of character in the national government, they will expect their President to be always true to himself. Therefore; I put aside the partisan allegation that Horace Greeley has gone to the Democrats, or that he will be controlled by the Democrats, is without foundation er reason.

According to my judgment they are attempting to avoid what you recognize as the true issue, being the question between the two candidates; or perhaps they may be considered as scarecrows to deter the timid. Nobody who votes for Horace Greeley will go to the Democrats, nor do I believe that when elected Horace Greeley will be under any influence except that of an enlightened conscience, which will keep him ever true to the principles he represents.

Gentlemen, in thus answering your two inquiries, I have shown why you as colored fellow citizens and also all who would uphold your rights and save the colored race from indignity, should refuse to sanction the re-election of the President, and put your trust in Horace Greeley. I ought to add that with him will be associated as Vice President Gratz Brown, whom I have known for years as a most determined abolitionist. The two together will carry into the National Government an unswerving devotion to your rights, not to be disturbed by partisan dictation or sectional prejudice.

Besides all this which may fitly guide you in determining between the two candidates, it is my duty to remind you that as citizens of the United States and part of the country, your welfare is indissolubly associated with that of the whole country. Where all are prosperous, you will be the gainers. Therefore, while justly careful of your own rights, you cannot be indifferent to the blessings of good government. It is for you to consider whether the time has not come for something better than the sword, and whether a character like Horace Greeley does not give stronger assurance of good government than can be found in the insulter of the colored race, already famous from the rings about him and his plain inaptitude for civil life. The supporters of President Grant compel us to observe his offences and short-comings. The comparison they challenge cannot be declined. It will be for others in the present canvass to hold it before the American people. Speaking now for myself, I have to say that MY VOTE WILL BE GIVEN FOR HORACE GREELEY, but in giving it, I do not go to the Democratic party, nor am I any the less a Republican. On the contrary I am so much a Republican that I cannot support a candidate, whose conduct in civil life has shown incapacity to assert Republican principles, and whose administration is marked by acts of delinquency, especially towards the colored race, by the side of which the allegations on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson were technical and trivial. UNQUESTIONABLY GENERAL GRANT DESERVES IMPEACHMENT FOR HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS, rather than renomination, and on the trial it would have been enough to exhibit his seizure of the war power and his indiguity to the Black Republic with its population of 800,000 in violation of the National Constitution and of International law.

And here a contrast arises between him and Abraham Lincoln. The latter in his first annual message recommended the recognition of what he called the independence and sovereignty of Hayti, but it is at these that President Grant has struck. One of Abraham Lincoln's first acts was to put the Black Republic on an equality with the other powers. One of President Grant's first acts was to degrade it. I am so much of a Republican that I wish to see in the Presidential chair a lifetime Abolitionist. I wish a President sincerely devoted to civil service reform, beginning with the "one term principle," which President Grant once accepted but now disowns. I also wish a President who sets an example of industry and unselfish dedication to the public good, and I wish to see a President through whom we may expect peace and harmony instead of discord. Strangely President Grant seems to delight in strife. If he finds no enemy he falls upon his friends, as when he struck at the Black Republic, insulted Russia in his annual message, offended both France and Germany, and then in personal relations quarrelled generally. My own personal experience teaches how futile is the charge that Horace Greeley receives the Democratic vote, therefore he becomes a Democrat, or lapses under Democratic control. I was first chosen to the Senate by a coalition of free soilers and Democrats. Democratic votes helped to make me Senator from Massachusetts, as they also helped to make my excellent friend, Mr. Chase, Senator from Ohio, and will help to make Horace Greeley President. But neither Mr. Chase nor myself was on this account less faithful as a free soiler, and answering for myself I know that I never became a Democrat, or lapsed under Democratic control. I do not doubt that Horace Greeley will be equally consistent. The charge to the contrary so vehemently repeated seems to reflect on the character of those who make it, except that many repeat it by rote. There is a common saying "principles not men," and on this ground an appeal is made for President Grant, feeling that in any personal comparison with Horace Greeley, he must fail. But the better saying is "principles and men." I am for the principles of the Republican party in contradistinction to Grantism, and I am for the man who truly represents them. By these principles I shall stand; for them I shall labor and in their triumph I shall always rejoice. If any valued friend separates from me now, it will be because he places a man above principles. Early in public life I declared my little heed for party and my indifference to the name by which I am called, and now I confess my want of sympathy with those who would cling to the form after its spirit has fled.

Allow me to call attention to another and controlling consideration, which cannot be neglected by good citizens. Watching the remarkable movement, which has ended in the double nomination of Horace Greeley it is easy to see it did not proceed from politicians, whether at Cincinnati or at Baltimore. Evidently it was the heart of the people, sorely wrung by war and the controversies it engendered which found expression. Sir Phillip Sidney said of the uprising in the Netherlands: It is the spirit of the Lord and is irresistible: and such spirit is manifest now notwithstanding the counteracting influence of politicians, Republicans and Democrats. In fact in spite of persistent ridicule and extravagant and unscrupulous opposition the nomination made at Cincinnati was triumphantly adopted at Baltimore. Such an unprecedented victory, without concert or propulsion of any kind, can be explained only by supposing it is in harmony with the popular longing. That Democrats, and especially those of the South should adopt a life time abolitionist for President is an assurance of willingness to respect the rights of their colored fellow citizens, with the reconciliation of which Greeley was the early representative. In standing by Jefferson Davis at his trial and signing his bail bond, he showed the same sentiment of humanity he so constantly displayed in standing by the colored race throughout their prolonged trial, so that two discordant races find kindred hospitality in him, and thus become a tie of union.

The nomination has been adopted by the Democrats in convention assembled. This was an event which the supporters of President Grant declared impossible. I do not see how it can be regarded otherwise than as a peace-offering. As such, it is of infinite value. It is a revolution, and its success in pacifying the country will be in proportion to its acceptance by us.

I dare not neglect the great opportunity, nor can I stand aloof. It is in harmony with my life which places peace above all things, except the rights of men. Thus far in constant efforts for the colored race, I have sincerely sought the good of all, which I was sure would be best obtained in fulfilling the promises of the Declaration of Independence, making all equal in rights. The spirit in which I acted appears in an early speech, when I said "nothing in hate, nothing in vengeance." Nor have I hoped for punishment. Most anxiously I have looked for the time which seems now at hand, when there shall be reconciliation not only between the North and the South, but between the two races, so that the two sections and the two races may be lifted from the ruts and grooves in which they are now fastened, and instead of irritating antagonism from without, there shall be sympathetic co-operation. The existing differences ought to be ended. There is time for all things, and we are admonished by a wide-spread popular uprising, bursting the bonds of party, that the time has come for the estrangement to cease between people, who by the ordinance of God must live together. Gladly do I welcome the happy signs. Nor can I observe without regret the colored people in organized masses resisting the friendly overtures even to an extent intimidating those who are the other way. It is for them to consider carefully whether they should not take advantage of the unexpected opening, and recognize the bail bond given at Baltimore as an assurance of peace, holding parties to the full performance of its conditions; provided always their rights are fixed. I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to band together in hostile camp, provoking antagonism and keeping always the separation of races. Above all, there must be no intermedding, but every voter must act freely, without constraint from league or lodge; and much better will it be when the two political parties compete for your votes, each anxious for your support. Only then will that citizenship, to which you are entitled, have its full fruit Only then will there be that harmony which is essential to civilization. The present position of the colored citizen is in peril. He is exposed to injurious pressure where he needs support. But I see no early extrication except in the way now proposed. Let him cut adrift from the managers who would wield him merely as a political force, with little regard for his own good, and bravely stand by the candidate who has stood by them. If the Democrats unite with them, so much the better. The association once begun must naturally ripen in common friendship and trust. I AM FOR PEACE IN REALITY, AS IN NAME, FROM THE BOTTOM OF MY HEART. I am for peace, and welcome all that make overtures for peace. With deep felt satisfaction, I remember that no citizen that drew his sword against the United States, has suffered by the hand of the executioner. In just association with this humanity will be the triumph of equal rights, when the promises of the great Declaration are fulfilled, and our people are united, as never before, in the enduring fellowship of common citizenship. To this end there must be reconciliation—nor can I withhold my hand freely. I accept the hand that is offered, and reach forth my own in friendly grasp. I am against the policy of hate; am against fanning the ancient flames into continued life; am against raking in the ashes of the past for coals yet burning. Pile up the ashes, extinguish the flames, abolish the hate; such is my creed. And now turning to the Democratic party I hold it to all the covenant solemnly given in the adoption of the Republican platform. With Horace Greeley as the candidate there can be no backward strides. With no common sympathy, I have observed that Ex-Senator Hendricks, a leading Democrat, known and esteemed in the Senate, has recently announced his acceptance of the constitutional amendments their logical results. He proposes as the proper keynote to the extraordinary movement now swelling to assure the triumph of just laws and public virtues. This is a worthy aspiration, entirely fit on this occasion. My keynote is THE UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE EQUAL RIGHTS OF ALL, WITH RECONCILIATION. Such is my cry and wherever my voice can reach, there do I insist upon all these.

Humbly invoking the blessing of Devine Providence, which I believe must rest upon such a cause, accept my best wishes for yourselves personally and for the people you represent, and believe me, gentlemen to be your faithful friend.

[signed] CHARLES SUMNER.

To Dr. Augusta, Wm. F. A. Wormley and others.

USELESS SYDNEY.

The Monarch Showing Himself to His Subjects.

UTICA, July 31—In the afternoon the President received the citizens of Utica in the Opera House, and was introduced to them by Senator Conkling. Six thousand people were present, a great many having come from a long distance to see the President. In the evening the "Utica Citizens' Corps" serenaded the President, and were presented. The Veteran Zouaves were presented later in the evening. The President visits Trenton Falls to-morrow, and leaves there on Friday. He has received invitations to visit Syracuse, Rochester, Oswego, Rome, Watertown, Lowville and other cities, but is compelled to decline them.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Trouble Apprehended at the Election.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The *Times'* Raleigh, N. C., dispatch says: No one expects election day to pass off without bloodshed, and it is estimated there will be hundreds of serious affrays throughout the State.

HORACE GREELEY.

Will Spend a Month in New Hampshire.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Horace Greeley has reconsidered his purpose of making his stay on Long Island, and has now determined, with his family, to visit his old home in New Hampshire, where he will remain a month or two.

THE SEPTEMBER CONVENTION.

Hoodwinking the "Boys in Blue."

A Thinly Disguised Electioneering Trick—Vigorous Protests From the G. A. R.

That the September Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held in this city, is an electioneering dodge, intended to assist the waning fortunes of Grant and the State Ring, is proved not only by the words of the "Burnside call," which we published some time ago, but also by the confessions of our Radical cotemporaries, and the batches of letters daily received from the over zealous partizans of Gen. Grant. In order that there may be no room for doubt in this, we append a few specimens of these gushing epistles, and a few specimen bricks from other quarters. In the batch of letters published by the ring organ of yesterday we find the following:"

"Brevet Brigadier General Charles A. Carlton, Assistant Adjutant General Tenth Army Corps, says: "I am glad to hear that the soldiers and sailors of the late war are to have an opportunity of expressing in convention their regard for our old leader, General Grant, and their appreciation of their services as the Chief Magistrate of the country. No loyal soldier should neglect to further in any way the re-election of a man who has done so much for the preservation of the nation, while his opponent in the present canvass was either truckling to the foe or advocating a honorable peace. I shall gladly use all my influence to swell the numbers to assemble at Pittsburgh in September next."

The following is from the "Manhood Expectation" candidate. General J. S. Negley, who is now before the people for their suffrages:

"The call of the National Veterans' Committee for a convention at Pittsburgh, on September 17, has already aroused the old soldiers of Western Pennsylvania to the wildest enthusiasm in anticipation of a repetition of their splendid reunion in that city in 1866. Every possible preparation is making by them to give their old comrades a glorious welcome, and in the renewal of old friendships and interchange of ideas this great meeting will result in such a united expression of loyalty from the representative veterans of the country as will encourage all patriots to join them in dealing the *death-blow to Copperheadism by their votes in the approaching campaign.*" He also says that there is no longer any doubt that the Republicans will carry Pennsylvania in Pennsylvania.

The enthusiasm produced in the State by the meeting yielded profitable results at the October election of that year.

From the Washington *Republican* of the 16th inst. we take the following:

We, the undersigned, honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy, being desirous of taking part in the proceedings at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 17th September, 1872, do hereby form ourselves into an association to be known as the "Go West' Club, pledging ourselves to support for President he who led us on to victory and crushed the rebellion, U. S. Grant, and for Vice President he who stood by us in the National Legislature, during our absence, looked after the interests of the widows and orphans of our fallen comrades, and was instrumental in procuring for them and us bounty, increase of pay, pensions, &c., Henry Wilson.

We also pledge ourselves to "go west" on the 17th of September next as far as Pittsburgh, with a determination to make arrangements to decently *bury the Democratic party, Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown in November.*

From the "oldest" of yesterday we quote:

Letters from a great number of gallant soldiers who promise to attend have already been published, and others are rapidly coming in. General B. S. Roberts, writing from New Haven, says he considers "the meeting of the veterans at Pittsburgh the flank movement of the campaign, that more more than any single evolution, is to decide the election."

The attempt to pull the Grand Army of the Republic into the "dirty pool of politics" has drawn forth an official blast from N. M. Smith, of this city, "Senior Vice Commander Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.," in which he says that should Burnside ask Posts to attend he would be violating his oath, and that any Post attending the Convention as a Post it would violate its constitution, which says:

"No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in *any manner* use this organization for *partizan purposes.*"

It is therefore perfectly clear that the G. A. R. have no right to use their organization for partizan purposes." That they are doing so is another question upon which the following communication by an honorably discharged soldier may throw some light:

THE GRAND ARMY MUDDLE.

EDITORS POST:—A communication in the *Leader* of last evening, signed by the "Vice Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic" states that Commanders of the Grand Army Posts have no right to "receive and circulate circulars calling political conventions." Now, this seems strange, as your correspondent is personally cognizant of the fact that at least *two* Post Commanders had in their "possession" and "circulated" these calls *within two weeks.* This don't "gee" very well with the "Senior Vice," &c., statement. Besides, what "organization of old veterans" is making "grand preparations," as Negley stated in a letter to a New York paper, "to receive their old comrades," unless it be these identical "innocents"? Things look squally Mr. Vice. DEMOCRATIC EX-SOLDIER.

The following communication from a member of the G. A. R. is worthy of consideration:

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION—A LOUD CALL TO THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Editors Post—You copy in your edition of yesterday an article or letter from the *Leader* in regard to the Soldiers' Convention, which certainly would indicate that the writer misunderstood the call of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers and Sailors' National Organization. ALL soldiers and sailors are invited to be present, and I hope they will be there of all parties. Let us have such soldiers there as Gen. Dick Coulter, Capt. Wm. McClelland, Col. Robert Anderson, Major T. Brent Swearingen, Col. Davis, Capt. Ed. Timmony, Gen. George McCook, Colonel Anson McCook, Commander Shed. McCook, and Commodore John Rodgers, of the "Naumkeag," and many other good soldiers and sailors who fought for their country in her greatest need, and let them have their say in its deliberations. Let them not be backward in coming to the fore. Let them come on and bring all their commands, till we have a grand reunion of all the old fellows, officers and privates alike, and let us exchange views and work together like brethren, and pass resolutions and all that sort of thing. Come on, now, and let us have a good time, and fight our battles over again.

What do you say, comrades? We are *all* invited. Come on!

A GRAND "ARMY" MAN.

If the Convention is to be non-partizan, as some foolishly believe, there can be no great harm in admitting Democratic "boys in blue". There can be no room to doubt, as it is expressly admitted, that this Convention movement is thoroughly pratizan, and intended to bolster up the decaying fortunes of Grant and Hartranft in this vicinity, but it is more than likely that the deep laid plans of the ringmasters may turn out not to be such "flank movement" on the Liberals as Gen. Roberts imagines.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

The Soldiers' Convention Suggested by Mackey and Bill Mann to Save Hartranft—How to Manufacture Enthusiasm for Corrupt Candidates—Whispers from an Official Source.

Last evening we were informed by a Republican of unimpeachable standing that the projected Soldiers and Sailors' Convention in September was part of a deeply laid plot to save the State to Hartranft. Our informant, who *was* in the ring, states that the convention was gotten up without the cognizance or consent of General Grant, and that the main idea of the manipulators was to offset the unpopularity of Hartranft, and that the most feasible plan proposed was the working up of the soldier element in favor of the soldiers' candidate—Hartranft. He states that the name of General Grant is merely used as a blind for the convention, but that the real objective point is Hartranft, upon whose election the life or death of the ring depends. Our informant states that the project was first broached at a ring caucus at Harrisburg, and that immediately communications were opened with the Republican army officers throughout the country, most of whom knew nothing of the "cat's paw" that they were to be used for. The principal tools on this programme in this State were Gens. Pearson and Negley, of this city, and Gens. Collis and Wagoner, of Philadelphia, who were expected to work up the soldier element. Our informant states that this was only a part of an elaborate programme which provided, in case the Convention business hung fire, for a systematic false counting and purchasing of Democrats and "voters on age."

Meantime the evidence accumulates that the convention is to be a thoroughly partizan, Republican Convention from which Liberals, Conservatives and Democrats are to be excluded. In proof of this we need only refer to the "circulars," which are being sent around and by the outspoken declarations of the clubs and delegations which are to meet here in September. In yesterday's Cincinnati *Commercial* we find the following special:

CANTON, O., July 24.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Republicans was held here to-night for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Club. A paper approving the call for a National meeting of soldiers and sailors of the Union Army and Navy in the late war, at Pittsburgh, September 17th, to endorse the nomination of Grant and Wilson, was also signed by a great number of soldiers. The very best of feeling prevailed. Speeches were made, and all who spoke expressed in the strongest terms their belief that the Republican Presidential ticket would be carried this fall.

We trust that those innocent people who suppose that this gathering is to be a mere army re-union of the "boys in blue" are begining to "see the point."

ARBITRATORS AWARD.

O'Hara vs. Pa. R. R.

The arbitrators in the case of O'Hara vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have concluded their labors and made an award to the defendants. The Railroad Company desired to obtain possession of a strip of ground lying South of Ferguson street, in the old Nirth ward, and extending east about sixteen hundred feet to Lumber street. The strip designated is one hundred feet wide, and as it lay alongside the tracks between them and the hill the company were anxious to possess it so as to increase their facilities for business. Mr. Hampton, solicitor, (negotiations for the property having failed), filed a bond in Court for the condemnation of this land in October, 1871. Two suits had been brought, one in the District Court by James N'Hara, to recover for the use and occupancy of his ground as above described, and another to recover rent for the same. When the case in the District Court was called for trial, Mr. Burgwin, counsel for O'Hara, and Mr. Hampton, commenced negotiations with a view to having both cases referred to arbitrators, to fix the value of the ground, sixteen hundred by one hundred feet, and the amount of rent the company should pay for the use of it. It was finally arranged to refer the whole matter to Messrs. B. F. Jones, John W. Chalfant and George R. White, whose award was to be final and conclusive. The arbitrators entered upon their duties, hearing evidence on both sides, and adjourning from week to week for the last four or five weeks. A mass of evidence was taken as to the value of the sixteen hundred by one hundred feet which the company sought to appropriate, by proceedings in court. The value of the ground was variously estimated, some fixing it as high as $200 per foot, and others, on the part of the company, as low of $20 per foot. Mr. O'Hara himself claimed it as worth $200 per foot, or $320,000. The arbitrators after weighing all the evidences, have found an award of $72 50 per foot front, or $116,000, with interest from October 28, 1871, the time the company took possession. They also awarded $2,400 as rental for the use of the property by the compay, for several years before the bond was filed. The company, although regarding the award as high, has ordered it to be paid.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A Woman and Child Found Dead in a Fifth Avenue Attic.

A short time since a lithographer came to this city from Chicago and secured a situation at Kreb's establishment as a lithographer. He took to drink, and his wife took sick and she was about to be confined. They lived in a small room in the fifth story of Sands & Reineman's, Fifth avenue. Some charitable ladies sent some eatables and necessaries to the sick wife. The fellow-workmen of the husband subscribed a sufficient amount to defray the doctor's expenses for the wife. Time wore on, and a day or two since a peculiar stench was noticeable about the fifth story of the building, and on bursting in the door the woman and the newly born babe were found lying dead. No inquest was held, no Coroner was sent for, but the remains of the dead mother and child were hastily thrown into one coffin and buried. The husband strayed off, with the only remaining boy, a lad three years of age, and nothing has been heard of him since. The saddening, sickening features of the case need no comment.

SECRET COLORED MEETING.

Hare Repudiated and Gormley and Hartranft Endorsed.

Last evening a large and mysterious gatheridg of colored men assembled at the Franklin street school house. What the object of the meeting was we are unable to say, but our reporter on endeavoring to effect an entrance was met by one of the "pickets" on the skirmish line, and informed that "dis was a private meetin'," Not wishing to be unduly obtrusive, we lingered around the mysterious precincts and endeavored to adjust our tympanum so as to catch the "mellifluous cadences" that floated out of the window from the lips of the colored orator of the occasion. Quite a crowd collected on the pavement in front of the basement of the school, and the words of the speaker could be heard with tolerable distinctness. The orator, as if he had been dilating on the whole ticket, remarked, "and now we come to John Hare, John, Ha-a re, the man who would reduce the colored man to slavery if he could, and would not allow us to eat at his table. I hope every colored man present will bear this in mind, and instead of voting for John Hore, vote for Gormley. Wm Gormley, who is our "friend." The speaker continued at length urging his hearers to support Hartranft and Gormley as he called Mr. Gormley. He paid a high tribute to Horace Greeley, but said that Horace if elected would be assassinated and then—and then we would leave Gratz Brown The meeting was doubtless planned by the ring masters, in order to fetch the colored vote solidly into line for the State and National ticket.

The speech was very incoherent, and embraced an immense variety of subjects, without being particularly exhaustive.

MORE FOOL FLEECING.

$370 Worth of Confidence Gone "Where the Mole Dwelleth."

Mr. H. R. Biss, a sorrowful looking simpleton, on Saturday morning came to the Mayor's office and told his story, and it was the same old story that has been told so many, many times. Mr. B. lives at Hilldale, Indiana county, Pa., and has just returned from Jacksonport, Arkansas, where he has been working on the Cairo and Fulton railroad. Saturday afternoon he was sitting in the Union Depot, when a "nice looking man" came along and sat down beside him. After a chat about the weather, he loaned the young "confidential Billy" $370 on the strength of $1,700 bogus collateral. Biss is anxiously awaiting the return of a dapper little fellow who believes the "fools are not all dead yet."

Truth and Poetry.

Milton puts into the mouth of Lucifer, in "Paradise Lost," these memorable words—

"TO BE WEAK IS MISERABLE."

Never was a truer sentence written than this supposed to be wrung from the Arch-fiend, in his impotence and agony. Every victim of nervous debility, or of that depressing languor which is one of the accompaniments of dyspepsia and biliousness, can testify to the misery of mind and body which they involve. The motive power of the system is partially paralyzed; the mind is haunted by anxiety and fear; and the sufferer is as incapable of applying himself energetically to any kind of business, as if he were under the benumbing influence of catalepsy. This terrible mental and physical condition need not, however, be endured for forty-eight hours by any human being. PLANTATION BITTERS is an absolute specific for all the torments which a deranged stomach, a disordered liver, and shattered nerves superinduce.

Uterine Diseases.

By this term we understand those diseases peculiar to females, such as obstructions, irregularities, cessations, derangements, immoderations, and disorders which are so common, and which exercise such a powerful influence in the destruction of female health.

It is all important that the physician should be able to closely discriminate between these afflictions, as some of them are directly opposite in their nature, and each requires a specific treatment different from the other, a mistake in which would be dangerous and perhaps fatal.

That the urine in these disorders is of a peculiar character and quality, every physician of experience in this specialty knows, and can at once perceive the difference between these excesses and deficiencies.

And in treating these complaints especially, he must ever keep in mind these pathological differences, and prescribe such remedies as will check up the excessive or restore the diminished secretions, remove the morbid conditions, and reinvigorate the whole system.

The good effects of this kind of treatment will be observed in a very short time, and as a general thing the patient recovers entirely in a few weeks.

We have had hundreds of cases where the good effects of our remedies were observable in a very few weeks. The dull, languid expression of the eyes began to disappear, the dark colored circle beneath them gradually lessened, the skin became more natural, the complexion improved, the appetite returned, the strength increased, the palpitation ceased, the nervousness wore off, the shortness of breath became less troublesome, the puffed face was no longer observed, and the disposition became less irritable, and more cheerful, and the general health entirely restored.

Many of these changes are among the first signs of improvement after commencing the treatment.

Afflicted women, brighten your hopes and try our remedies.

Our daily practical observations enable us to determine the precise conditions of the system in every case, and to prescribe the appropriate remedy in every disease.

For the benefit of those living at a distance laboring under chronic Affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say; by sending a vial of *urine* for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 122 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dodging Negro Equality.

At the last session of the Legislature of the District of Columbia a bill was passed which was intended to compel hotels and restaurants to recieve negroes on a perfect equality with whites. The law required a bill of prices to be suspended and forbade any one to make any distinction between persons calling. The result was that the prices in restaurants were fixed at enormous figures. Brandy was scheduled at $5 a drink, whiskiy at $2, &c. "*with a liberal discount to regular customers.*" The result is that the negroes there are still as far from reaping the fruits of equality as ever, and new acts will have to be passed, which will tax anew the ingenuity of landlords and keepers of restaurants.

The Soldiers' Vote.

The following is received at the headquarters from Mr. George Hunter, an inmate of the National Military Academy, Dayton, Ohio.

"I have been requested by many inmates of this institution to ask if we are entitled to vote in this State at the coming Presidential election, or will we have to go home to vote. There are some three hundred inmates here, two-thirds of whom are for Greeley, and we are exceedingly anxious for information."

Congress recently passed a law allowing the inmates of these military asylums to vote in the States in which they were situated. This was in the interest of Grant, but now comes the recoil.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

KATY-DIDS, grashoppers and crickets have begun to "fiddle."

THE brewers of Reading have raised the price of lager beer $1 per barrel.

MIFFLIN rejoices in a new town hall, with all the modern improvements,

BEDFORD people run cleanliness into the ground; they are white washing their curb stones.

FOR the fiscal yeal ending June 30, 1872, the cigar manufacturers of Lehigh county paid about $50,000 for stamps.

THE Lawrence *Journal*, last week commenced its local columns thus: "In jail. The editor. Charge it to Harbeson."

MR. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, of Summit, Butler Co., has a ewe which has brought forth eleven lambs in two years. A flock of such animals would bring down the price of wool considerably, and mutton too.

THE wife of M. Daus, of Sharon, committed suicide last week. Jealousy of her sister, who lived with her, was the cause. The husband and sister were arrested on suspicion of foul play, but immediately discharged.

THE Blair county Labor Reformers nominated a full county ticket on Wednesday of last week, and passed resolutions favoring the election of Hon. R. M. Speer to Congress and Col. John A. Lemon to the State Senate.

WE were shown a few days since, by Mr. Daniel Ulp, of Delaware Township, a specimen of the "big clover." The bunch contained fifty-seven stalks, the length of the longest five feet. What is remarkable these stalks all came from one seed. Greenville *Advance.*

WILLIAMSBURG people never trouble themselves to lock up when they go to bed, and in some cases they leave their doors open all night. Sad to think that the completion of the railroad will work to the destruction of their primitive confidence. —Hollidaysburg *Standard.*

A LARGE white Crane was captured in Patsonville, Bedford county recently, whose beak and body measured nearly three feet in length and the wings when spread nearly four and a half feet from tip to tip. It was a beautiful bird, the feathers being of a brilliant white.

THE better half of our Democratic friend, Michael Decker, presented him with a *sixteen pound* boy, Saturday morning last, and the happy father has decided to name him Horace Greeley. The next President should at once forward the proper recognition of the honor.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

A DANCE, a prayer meeting, and the Red Men elevating the Ancient Henry, could have been heard and seen at the same period of time in Hanna's Block, on Wednesday evening, in talking distance of each other. "Come ye disconsolate," and "Swing your pardners," to "Champagne Charley" (the quadrille—not the hymn), were harmoniously blended with the humorous howls and stamping of the I. O. R. M.—*Venango Spectator.*

A *Herald* Washington dispatch says that Consular Agent Starring's report in the case of Consul General Butler, sustains most of the charges against that official. Butler's whereabouts are not yet known at the State Department.

CAMPAIGN of 1872!

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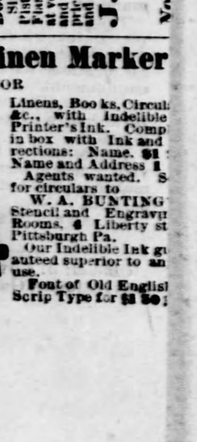

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THE CAMPAIGN

Grant's San Domingo Job

Senator Schurz Substantiates by Documentary Evidence His Charges That the President Used Undue Influence to Secure His (Schurz') Influence or Silence — Gen. Alfred Pleasonton Gives the Lie to Conkling's Denial—Those "Rebel" Archives Pronounced Bogus—Senator Pomeroy's Course Repudiated at a Grant Meeting in Kansas—Political Gossip.

CONKLING CORNERED.

General Pleasanton Testifies over His Own Signature to the Truth of Senator Schurz's Charge that the President Used Go-Betweens to Further the San Domingo Job—"The National Liar."

NEW YORK, July 26.—Carl Schurz in a letter to the *Tribune* says the letter quoted in his St. Louis speech concerning patronage in connection with the San Domingo business, was addressed him by General Alfred Pleasonton, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It was written, says Schurz, in reply to a note from me the contents of which I have a memorandum, which reads as follows:

Ask "Pl." whether he remembers the conversation he had with me concerning San Domingo, in which he said that if I woul support the "Pres." I should have all the patronage I wanted, &c.; and ask him whether he was authorized by the "Pres." to do so.

Gen. Pleasonton's letter in reply is quoted in my speech. I have just received from Gen. Pleasonton the following note:

NEW YORK, July 25, 1872.

DEAR GENERAL:—Of course I have no objection to your giving my name to the public; in explanation of the facts, I would say, that being a friend of the President, as well as of yourself, I desired you should be on good terms, and you should understand that there was *no personal feeling in the way of relations mutually satisfactory.* YOUR STATEMENT IS CORRECT THAT THE PRESIDENT WANTED YOUR SUPPORT FOR THIS SAN DOMINGO SCHEME, and THAT YOU COULD HAVE HAD THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR GIVING IT. That was the distinct impression the President's conversation made upon my mind, and I communicated it to you at the time. If the President positively denies having had any such conversation I regret it. I may console myself with the reflection that this is the first time that any statement of mine has been questioned, while *the President has had occasion before this to distrust the accuracy of his recollections.* Yours, truly,

A. PLEASANTON.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Great Champion of Liberalism on the Stump.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A Greensboro, North Carolina, special states that Hon. Carl Schurz made a speech there last night, in which he said he belonged to the Anti-slavery party all his life, and if he was not now fighting in the ranks of the Republican party it was their fault not his. He advotated the Congressional acts of reconstruction in order to secure to the negroes their civil and political rights. After this it became their duty to secure the political rights and privileges to the Rebels who had laid down their arms in good faith. Then it was that the flag of amnesty was planted with the flag of justice; and Greeley was its standard bearer. He said the Democratic party for years legislated to keep itself in power by corruption and fraud, and the Republican party was doing the same now. The Ku Klux laws placed great power in the hands of the administration, which are being now used for the basest purposes. The federal arm was being reached into affairs of the States, and THE MAILS WERE NOT EVEN SAFE. He claimed that the votes of the colored men were corruptly controlled by car-baggers, who also bagged and plundered the South and were countenanced in so doing by the Republican party, Republican Congressman and the Administration. By its deputy marshals the Republican party was at this time controlling the elections in the South and upholding the most atrocious system of Government that ever cursed a people, free in name only.

He then gave a history of the Liberal movement, maintaining that the Cincinnati banner was that of the true Republican party.

He denied Boutwell's statement that the Democrats were opposed to emigration, and said oppressive taxation by plundering carpet baggers was not an inducement to emigrants. He thought it strange that Boutwell should advise Southerners against clasping hands across the bloody chasm of the war, saying, "the heart must be obdurate to counsel against uniting in harmony, friendship and peace."

When the bloody chasm was once bridged by clasped hands, there would no longer be any need of a Republican party. The disclosure of the Rebel plans to burn northern cities was being paraded before the people of the north to keep alive the old war feeling, and if the Republican party could not live and prosper except by despotism, corruption and the revival of war animosities it does not deserve to live. He urged Republicans to trust rebel soldiers who could not afford better evidence of their acceptance of the issues of war than that they now rallied around the Greeley banner. He referred to the needs of the colored people and advised them to cultivate friendly relations with the whites, for they never could live happy if the white man is not their friend. He claimed that if the colored vote, now compact and solid, were divided between the two political parties both parties would be equally interested in securing to them their rights. In addressing the rebel soldiers present, he said there was full confidence felt in them in the North, but admonished them that if armed bands were allowed to scourge the citizens, no matter of what color, the Liberal Republicans would not be able to stem the channel of civilization and protect them. If there are more recurrences of disorders take swift and retributive measures into your own hands and let the Federal Government see that the Confederate soldiers are not only able but willing and resolved that life and property shall be protected in your homes, your countries and in every one of your States.

He then read the letter of Pleasanton, relative to the San Domingo business, closing by saying that it now simply remained a question of veracity between Pleasanton and President Grant.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 27.—Carl Schurz speaks here on Monday night.

The reported outrage on the occasion of Governor Harriman's speaking at this place is denied. There was nothing of a serious character.

OHIO.

Radical Congressional Nominations.

TOLEDO, O., July 25.—The Grant Congressional Convention which assembled in this city to-day nominated General Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams county, for Congressman on the 4th ballot.

COLUMBUS, O., July 25.—The Republican Convention of the Thirteenth Congressional District held at Coshocton today unanimously nominated Lewis O'Marsh, of Muskingum, for Congress, and Isaac Smiker, of Hocking as District Electo r.

Ninth Ohio District—Hon. George W. Morgan Unanimously Re-nominated.

MARION, OHIO, July 23.—A largely attended and enthusiastic Convention of delegates from the counties comprising the Ninth Congressional District unanimously nominated Hon. George W. Morgan as a candidate for Congress, and selected T. E. Powell, Esq., Liberal Republican, for Presidential Elector. No opposition for either.

The Convention was composed of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, who have united in a common cause. General Morgan made an able and eloquent speech, accepting the nomination, and Mr. Powell spoke nobly for the cause in which he is enlisted. Morgan will carry this District in October, and Greeley will receive the entire Democratic vote in this District.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Harry White Withdrawn as Congressman at Large, and Scofield and Albright Nominated—Judge Shannon Shelved.

HARRISBURG, July 25.—At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee in this city to-day Gen. Harry White was withdrawn as Congressman at large, leaving two vacancies, which were filled by the nomination of G. W. Scofield and Charles Albright.

Changes on the Electoral Ticket.

W. D. Forten (colored) was nominated as elector at large.

Dr. Freeman, of the Tenth Congressional District, resigned from the electoral ticket, and W. J. Colgrove was elected in his place.

INDIANA.

Senator Hendricks and Morton on the Stump.

FT WAYNE, Ind., July 28.—The opening of the campaign here by Senator Hendrick last night proved to be a complete success. The rink, which holds three thousand, was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. He was enthusiastically cheered during the entire delivery of his speech.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 28.—A Republican meeting was held here last night addressed by Senator O. P. Morton and others.

USELESS.

Swinging Round the Circle.

NEW YORK, July 27.—President Grant leaves Long Branch on Monday for a trip to the Thousand Isles, where he will stay some three weeks.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John Cessna Nominated for Congress.

MCCONNELLSBURG, PA., July 27.—The Republican County Convention to-day nominated Hon. John Cessna for Congress.

FOREIGN.

GENEVA.

What Has Caused the Hitch in the Proceedings—How the United States Representatives are Regarded.

GENEVA, July 27.—The recent interruption of the sittings of the Board of Arbitration occurred through the necessary examination of English law on the questions regarding the construction of privateering vessels in British ports and also the investigation as to whether the British Admiralty used sufficient diligence in preventing these vessels from going to sea. Of the four cases advanced England repudiates three, and in the fourth she contends that the Admiralty acted promptly although the police hesitated to take the proper steps to prevent her departure. The court is also considering the question of allowing interest on the amount awarded. It is stated that the Board are unfavorable to such allowance, but it is regarded as probable that after a careful investigation of each case the tribunal will fix the amount of Indemnity to be paid by England, at a gross sum.

Charles Francis Adams preserves a firm attitude in maintaining the claims of the United States. The conciliatory disposition universally manifested by the American reuresentatives commands much admiration as also does their assiduous labor in behalf of their cause.

SPAIN.

A Carlist Band Defeated.

MADRID, July 27.—An official report is made to the Department of War, announcing the total defeat of Costello's band of Carlists, numbering one thousand men, in the north of Spain. Thirteen of the Carlists were killed and forty-five captured, ten of whom were wounded. The defeated insurgents carried fifty of their wounded with them. The defeat of another band of insurgents is also reported, with the loss of three men killed and many wounded.

ARKANSAS.

Pope County Lawlessness.

Scandalous Judicial Corruption—Murderers Released on Bail—Their Trial Judicial Farce — The Prisoners Armed in Court—Private Understanding with the Judge—A Sense of General Insecurity Prevailent in the Community—Base Attempt to Suppress the Freedom of the Press.

LITTLE ROCK, July 25.—The Dardenelles *Transcript* of Tuesday, referring to the Pope county troubles, says the Circuit Court, Judge May, presiding, commenced on Monday. There were present in attendance for defendants in the murder cases, Ex-Judge Wilshire and Attorney General Gault, of Little Rock, besides T. M. Gissen, of that place. There were present for the prosecution Col. Whipple, of Little Rock, Col. J. E. Cravens, of Clarkville; with Hon. J. H. Jacoby, of this place. Thomas A. Hanks, of Bluffton, was appointed Sheriff *pro tem.* Twenty four of the posse who are charged with the murder of the prisoners, were in attendance, with Dodson, the Sheriff, Stuart, the School Superintendent, Hickox, the County Clerk, and John Williams, the Deputy Sheriff. Subpœnas were issued for the witnesses. The first incident of note was Hanks, the Sheriff, remarking that he would have to consult Dodson, the culprit, as to whom he should send out to serve the subpœnas. The second was the selecting of Deputy Sheriff Williams, the ring-leader of the criminals, as chief of the guard to keep the prisoners. The next was appointing the following persons to compose Williams' guard, to wit: Luther Clonager, a brother of the greatest desperado of all the culprits; also, John A. Bowden, a relative of one of the posse; also, Solomon Alred, the father of one of them, together with C. T. Kenrick, a relative of one of the criminals. These, with Green A. Barnes, Joseph Reed, Dave Twallen, Dan Findlay and Jack Ratcliffe, complete the guard. Judge May selected the guard. All this being done, Judge May adjourned the Court to meet to-day at nine o'clock. The reason why Judge May postponed holding the Court last week is now evident to all, as the prisoners, disbanded as militia by Governor Hadley, when up here ten or twelve days ago, or when he pretended to disband them, have since then been well armed with the most approved and improved muskets. On last Saturday two cases of arms were sent out from Little Rock, on the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railroad, to Perry's Station, the terminus of the road. Dodson, in the open face of day, sent a wagon and took charge of said arms. The arms are said to have been consigned to Deputy Sheriff Williams, though Dodson took charge of them. Thus we see how Governor Hadley disbanded this militia who had killed two harmless prisoners, and afterwards took a great deal of valuable property from Col. Potts and others. We see these dreadful wretches thus armed by the State authorities; we see Judge May selecting the friends and relatives of the pretended prisoners for the purpose of guarding them; we see Judge May also appointing in the first place, C. A. Brown, of this place, Sherif *pro tem.*, and giving to him instructions to arrest all the posse but Dodson, Hickox, Stuart and Williams, thus excepting the ringleaders, and we find these ringleaders claiming the right to go on the bond of the prisoners, claiming that they had a private understanding with Judge May, allowing them to run at large, and to make out bonds for their accomplices in crime. These men claim to have entered into a contract, as they called it, with Judge May. As stated above, this much of the ridiculous farce has already been acted out to-day, and their act in the farce will be played. What that will be, anybody with half an eye can see. The farce will end with the acquittal of Williams and Dodson and the posse they had with them. In making the above statement of facts, we give them as they are told to us by those who have witnessed everything, and they are believed by our people. A sense of insecurity prevails in every bosom in consequence. We are informed that most of the best citizens of Pope have left the county; that the friends of the Hales and Mr. Tucker will not appear as witnesses against the Sheriff and his posse the next day. Yesterday after the above was published, Hickox, Dodson, Williams and their posse, who shot the prisoners were arraigned and waived an examination, and were released, the first three under $5,000 bail and the remainder on $500. The Court issued an order for the arrest of Captain Parry, editor of the Dardanelle *Transcript*, charged with contempt of Court, for publishing the above article. He was ordered to report at Russelville, in an adjoining county, at the regular term of Court next week. Parties from Dardanelle say that Parry shall not report, as ordered, without his free consent. Fears are entertained that he will be killed.

Warrants were also issued for the arrest of forty citizens charged with an attempt to assassinate Sheriff Williams; and with treason against the State. The most intense excitement prevails, and many of the best citizens have already left the county.

Alderman McMullen.

The Philadelphia *Age* referring to the recent outrageous attempt to take the life of the above named individual, by a pardoned convict, makes mention of the following incident quite familiar to many in this State:

We remember another instance of salutary influence ascribed to Alderman McMullen. In 1863 there was an election for Senator of the State of Pennsylvania. There was a Democratic majority of one in the Legislature. The choice of the Democracy was Charles R. Buckalew, then, as now, eminent for the purity of his character, and ability and fidelity in public trust. Simon Cameron peresented himself as the Radical candidate against him. It was common talk in the streets and in political circles, that Cameron would succeed—by corruption. It was known he would resort to it, and Buckalew would not. Sporting characters bet large odds on Cameron. He would buy the votes he needed. The purity of every Democrat in the Legislature was such as to make this impossible. This is our explanation of the result. It was also said that the tone of the Democratic party was such, that no member of it would dare to sell his vote, and betray his party. But it will be remembered by many, that great, perhaps, exaggerated importance was attached to the fact that Alderman McMullen had gone up to Harrisburg, to witness the election. It is difficult to suppose his presence or absense would make any difference. But certainly it created a wonderful sensation. Mr. Cameron hastened to General Andrew Porter, then commanding in that part of Pennsylvania, and urged him to call out his troops, *for the protection of the Legislature!* The General, a soldier of the old school, drew Mr. Cameron's attention to the forms prescribed by the Constitution of the United States before the Federal troops could intervene in State affairs. To surround legislators with a Federal guard to allow them to take bribes in safety was certainly not a proceeding that had been provided for by the framers of the Constitution. The result was that Mr. Buckalew was elected by one vote, and many people were fully persuaded that this was owing to Alderman McMullen's presence in Harrisburg. We tell this anecdote to show the singular influence which has been popularly ascribed to him. An influence cast in an irregular manner on the side of right or wrong. A curb to impudent villainy through its fears, perhaps imaginary fears, but which is nevertheless a force in society. We have villains among us quite astute enough to defy the law and rich enough to buy its ministers. Yet there remains in their hearts a dread that there is a trait in human nature which it is not safe to outrage too far. This trait has been typified to many people in the character of Alderman McMullen; and when he is stricken down by the hand of a ruffain, and is perhaps himself a victim to violence that has been fostered by his supposed example, it is but fair to say that in all that we have authenically heard of him, his feelings and his influence, real or imaginary, were commonly enlisted on the side of what was right and just.

ALLEN HAS THE FLOOR.

One of the Transactions of Harrison Allen, the Ring Candidate for Auditor General—What Became of the Two Thousand Dollars.

It will be remembered that Harrison Allen was the leader in the Senate in the attempted nine million steal. He was the very first to record his vote in favor of that project, and it has been asserted that he has been engaged in numerous other jobs at Harrisburg. The history of his connection with one transaction at least is cropping out, as will be seen by the testimony we print below. The letter is in answer to one "To the Public" written by Mr. J. L. Grandin, a copy of which is in our possession, but as the substance matter is included in Mr. Ellis' letter we omit it. It should be stated, however, that both Messrs. Grandin and Ellis are well known Republicans. Here is the document as it appears in the Venango *Spectator* of July 25th:

A CARD FROM C. W. ELLIS.

To the Republicans of Warren County:

GENTLEMEN.—As it has been claimed that some persons did not fully understand the statement I made at Warren on Friday last in relation to money having been used at Harrisburg for the purpose of defeating some special legislation, I make the following statement in writing, that none may be mistaken as to the facts of the matter:

Two years ago last winter I was interested with Messrs. Henry Fisher, Adnah Neyhart, Joshua Pierce, M.G.Cushing, Jas. Parshall, and J. L. Grandin, all of Tidioute, Pa., in a pipe for running oil from the wells on Dennis Run to the river and railroad.

The developments were at that time fast extending westwardly, with very favorable indications, and several parties were making efforts to secure charters to enable them to lay pipes, to compete with us.

Having expended about twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) on our pipe, we thought it advisable to secure a charter to protect us.

As I was a personal friend of our Representative, Col. Harrison Allen, it was suggested at a meeting of the company that I proceed to Harrisburg to see what could be done. Upon getting there I saw Mr. Allen, and told him what I came for, and told him to use his influence in our favor. He said that there were already several applications for pipe charters in Warren and Venango counties, and on account of the competition it would be impossible for us to obtain an exclusive charter, but that he thought the better way for our protection would be to kill all pipe charters which other parties might seek to obtain, and that this would be accomplished in committee, but to do so it would require some money. I asked him how much. He replied that it could be done for two thousand dollars ($2,000). I told him that having no authority to make such an arrangement I would have to return and consult with the Company. He said that so far as he was concerned he did not want a dollar, neither would he receive it, but for his services in the matter and the right to lay our pipe across his land, which at the time was producing oil, he wanted us to agree to give him a drawback of five cents per barrel for his share of the oil run by us. I returned home and laid the facts before the Company. After talking the matter over they decided that rather than endanger their interests it would be well to pay the two thousand dollars, and also give Mr. Allen the drawback referred to above.

I returned to Harrisburg again, called on Mr. Allen and told him that the Company had concluded to pay the money. He then said that he would not accept any of the two thousand dollars but would tell me where to leave it.

I then put the two thousand dollars, in currency, in an envelope, which I sealed and he directed me to hand it to Mr. Chase, a young man from Warren county, to whom he introduced me, and instructed me to say to Mr. Chase to keep it until called for, all of which I did. I had no conversation with Mr. Chase, nor any one else but Mr. Allen in relation to the money, nor did I mention to any one except Mr. Allen the nature of my business at Harrisburg.

A few days after my return we heard that a Pipe Charter which previously covered Venango and Crawford counties, had been extended to Warren county. The company instructed me to return to Harrisburg and see if the report was correct, and if so to withdraw our money if it could be done. I called on Mr. Allen and had him go with me to the records and found that such a charter had been granted.

I said to Mr. Allen, this being the case I wished to withdraw our money, as its use then could do us no good. He replied that it was too late, that the money had been applied to the use designed, but that he would guarantee that the charter should not interfere with us whatever, and that he would protect our interests. All of which I reported to the company as stated,

C. W. ELLIS.

Witness present, SELDEN MARVIN.
ERIE, June 21st, 1869.

SCHURZ vs. GRANT.

The President's Corruption Scheme—Additional Testimony Implicating Ulysses S. Grant in Attempting to Bribe Senators.

In addition to the letters of Mr. Schurz and General Pleasonton printed by us on Saturday we find the following in the N. Y. *Tribune* of that day:

In justice to General Pleasonton I must add that the drift of what he said to me is correctly stated in his note. When he found that I had conscientious objections to the Santo Domingo scheme, he urged me no further to support it. He desired me to go and see the President, to which I replied, that if the President wanted to speak with me on public business, I should consider it my duty as a Senator to respond to a note from him requesting me to call. And that was the end of it. My recollection is that General Pleasonton intimated to me at the time that he spoke with the knowledge and consent of the President. I inquired about it afterward in writing, for the purpose of either strengthening or correcting my impression concerning that fact.

Although the President recently condescended in an interview with a *Herald* reporter to say that my opposition was owing to an unsatisfied desire for patronage, or words to that effect, I had, as will not now be denied, some excellent reasons to think that if I wanted patronage I had a very good chance to obtain it, at the expense of my convictions of duty.

Truly, yours, C. SCHURZ.

PLEASONTON'S STATEMENT.

A *Tribune* reporter called upon General Alfred Pleasanton and obtained the following statement:

About two weeks after entering upon the duties of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, in January, 1871, Gen. Pleasonton had an interview with President Grant. In the course of conversation the President introduced the Santo Domingo question, and remarking that he understood that Senator Schurz was opposed to the treaty, asked General Pleasonton to see Senator Schurz, and tell him that if he would call at the White House the President would be able to place the Santo Domingo matter in a satisfactory light, and could remove his objections to the scheme. In further conversation with the President. Gen. Pleasonton was led to understand that the President would, in exchange for Senator Schurz's support of the Santo Domingo Treaty, accord him a share of public patronage. Gen. Pleasonton says his impressions on this point are very distinct and unmistakable. Thus authorized, Gen. Pleasonton saw Senator Schurz, and informed him of the President's wish to see him. Senator Schurz replied that he would call at any time he might designate for an interview. Gen. Pleasonton saw the President the next day, and informed him of the Senator's reply, at which he expressed his gratification, and stated that he would send for Senator Schurz in a few days. The interview was not had.

Some weeks later, when it seemed to be assured that Senator Schurz opposed the treaty, Gen. Pleasanton received a memorandum slip from the President, directing the removal of Senator Schurz's brother-in-law, Jussen, from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, at Chicago, "at once," The unusal nature of this imperative removal attracted Gen Pleasanton's attention, and he asked the President to suspend action for some weeks, but the President said that he regretted that he could not do so, as he had promised to remove the man at once. A new appointment was made upon the recommendation of Senator Logan and Congressman Farwell. This action impressed Gen. Pleasanton with the belief that political patronage was considered of more importance at that time than the immediate necessities of the public service. Subsequently, and shortly before Gen. Pleasanton's departure for Europe, Senator Schurz addressed him a letter, asking for his recollection and impressions of the conversation in which the President desired him to call upon the Senator, and open negotiations, as mentioned. Gen. Pleasanton responded, in the letter which Senator Schurz has made public.

OTHER ATTEMPTS TO BRIBE SENATORS.

OFFERS TO SENATORS SUMNER AND CAMERON—CONKLING'S COARSE ASSERTION.

From the Springfield Republican.

Other Senators were approached just as Mr. Schurz says he was approached. Some of them were proof; they will probably now feel called upon to relate their experience. Others proved more compliant and alive to their own "interests;" we have as yet to hear the first complaint from them of a failure on the part of the President to redeem the promises made by his hypothetical agent. The abuse of the patronage at that time and for that purpose was shameless and scandalous in the last degree. Mr. Sumner was directly offered the English mission by Secretary Fish; Mr. Cameron's eyes were opened to the advantage of the projected annexation by the actual bestowal of a similar honor upon a member of his family. That Mr. Schurz was approached as he says he was, no one who knows anything about this high-toned and truthful gentleman will for a moment doubt. That he had ample reason, under all circumstances, for believing the bid came from Gen. Grant, is equally unquestionable. And that he would have been placed in possession of the promised patronage if he had given the required consideration, is, at least, "apt and of great credit."

There is another denial, however. The telegraph reports Senator Conkling as saying of Mr. Schurz's assertion. "The man who says that, lies; and I am responsible for the statement." It is not clear whether the remark was made publicly or in private conversation. In either case it was wholly uncalled for and brutal. It is not the first time by a good many that the New York Senator has seen fit to indulge in "plantation manners," and sink the gentleman in the blackguard. But he never made a worse mistake than in thus raising a question of veracity with Carl Schurz, upon a subject about which he cannot by any possibility be supposed qualified to speak. The only man who will be injured by the performance is one Roscoe Conkling.

The N. Y. *Times* states that the Attorney General of New Jersey has proofs of the connection of Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, with the former officials of the Erie road—one allegation being that Randolph received $30,000 for his services in removing taxation from the Erie Railroad in Jersey City.

Saratoga letters state that Barnard's impeachment trial will probably be concluded in a week. Barnard will be on the witness stand during the week, as will also Thomas C. Durant and Stokes, the murderer of Fisk.

THE BINGHAMPTON LIE.

The End of the Farce.

From Saturday's Tribune.

There's no end to the richness of this campaign. That the Binghamton monkeys should raise a bray loud enough to make every Grant editor in the United States prick up his ears was droll enough. But they had one plump, comfortable sensation, that was really worth while. A youthful editor, S. C. Carpenter, to-wit., burning with the wildest ambition to be known, had sworn that he had seen Horace Greeley's declaration, in Horace Greeley's handwriting, in favor of paying pensions to rebel soldiers. See again how certain this interesting youth was about it:

"ONEONTA, July 17.—C. S. Carpenter, being sworn, deposes and says, * * * that one of Greeley's letters, which deponent recognized by what he knows of Greeley's handwriting, and by *The Tribune* heading (this letter being an answer to a letter of Carmichael, asking his views on the Confderate pension question), expressed the views of Mr.Greeley as favorable to the passage of a law providing that the General Government pay pensions to Southern disabled soldiers, although he (Greeley) doubted whether Congress would pass such a bill; that deponent read the letter carefully, and this was its true expression and meaning; and it was freeley discussed between Carmichael and deponent. That this letter was, according to deponent's best recollection, dated in August or early in Septembe, 1871. Deponent saw a letter from Horatio Seymour on the same subject at about the same time. Mr. Seymour expressed himself in opposition to making the pension question an issue then."

And now comes the richness:

MR. P. B. ROGERS—Dear Sir: There appeared in the Binghamton *Daily Republican* of July 19 an affidavit made by C. S. Carpenter, stating, among other things, that I had seen a letter written by Horace Greeley of New-York to Lewis Carmichael of Unadilla, in which letter Mr.Greeley said he favored the pensioning of southern disabled soldiers, &c. The last time I talked with Carmichael in relation to Greeley and political matters was no later than Nov. 15, 1871. Several gentlemen residing in Unadilla, of unquestioned integrity, who have seen all of Carmichael's letters from Greeley, inform me that no such letter was written by Mr. Greeley; therefore I conclude I may be mistaken, and that my impression of the purport of the letters was obtained from Carmichael personally, in stating what he had written to Mr Greeley, or intended to write. At the time of Carmichael's visit to the *Hearld* office, I did not regard the matter he was working up as possible, and gave him but little attention. *I make this statement thinking I may be mistaken, and hope for a public production of the whole correspondence between Carmichael and Greeley,* UNTIL WHICH TIME I RETRACT THE STATEMEET MADE IN MY AFFIDAVIT!!

C. S. CARPENTER.

BINGHAMTON, July 24, 1872,

What remains? Where now be your terrible disclosures, your impregnable evidence, your fearful dangers attending the election of Mr. Greeley? For this rebel pension stuff was absolutely the only point worth notice—with its disappearance the bottom is out. But deal tenderly with this youth of Oneonta! His memory is bad, but he has capital powers of backing out. He ought to be made a negro Grant elector.

GRANT TO BE SUED.

Ex-Mayor Bowen of Washington Cheated Out of $25,000—He Styles Grant a "Blackleg."

[From the Auburn Democrat.]

The following letter was written to Geo. L. Watkins, Esq., who reside ins Scipio. The writer is no less a personage than ex-Mayor and late Postmaster of the capital of the United States, Sayles J. Bowen. It will explain itself as well as one of the dishonest acts of him whom the Republican party have elected to the Presidency and whom a portion of the same men are trying to do again:

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1872.

G. L. Watkins, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR: I was very much pleased to receive from you your kind and encouraging letter of the 15th inst. You are right in stating that I know something of General Grant's business qualifications as well as his character for honor, honesty, and truth. I had a business transaction with him in which he cheated me out of $25,000 with a coolness and deliberation that would do credit to any blackleg. In the mail that carries this letter I send a copy of the *Transcript*, a paper published in this city, containing an article relating to the transaction alluded to, every word of which is true, as I stand ready to prove by Grant's letter and the original coutract in my possession. Indeed the *Transcript* has dared the Grant papers here and elsewhere to deny a single allegation in the article, which they have not had the temerity to do, as everybody in Washington knows it is true in every feature. I intend to prosecute Grant before our courts, and have made arrangements to commence suit against him at the next term, when the whole matter will be shown up to the world in evidence that cannot be disputed. This affair is only an index to Grant's private character. He is a miserly, sordid man, and will resort to anything, evasion or invasion of law and justice, or anything else that an honorable person would despise, to put money in his pocket. By his speculations in Seneca stone rings and other scandalous jobs, through his military coterie about the White House, his presents, and farming out of official position he will leave the Presidency on the 4th of March next as rich as a jew and as infamous as he who betrayed his Lord and master for thirty pieces of silver. His habits are of the worst possible kind, and his associates are of the lowest order. Indeed, his instincts are low and vulgar, and he is never so well satisfied as when in company with horse jockeys, smoking cigars, drinking whisky, and "talking horse." Demoralization and corruption are the order of the day in all sections of the country, and these have their origin in the White House and at Long Branch. Examples set there are followed by their parasites until their influence has ramified every town and county in the nation. Greeley will end this in a trice. Your friend, &c.

S. J. BOWEN.

A letter is published from John T. Pickett, defending his sale of the late rebel documents to the Government, on the ground that they really of right belonged to the United States as a residuary legatee of the defunct Confederacy. He says the abuse he is subjected to for their sale comes from speculating scalawags, who now will be unable to swindle the Government with bogus claims.

THE CAMPAIGN

OHIO DEMOCRATS AND LIBERALS

OHIO.

Seventeenth Congressional District.

Special to THE POST.

ALLIANCE, July 31.

Richard Brown, Liberal Republican of Youngstown, was nominated by acclamation for Congress for the Seventeenth District at Alliance this afternoon. He will be elected by a large majority.

A. J. PAKARD.

The State Central Committee.

COLUMBUS, July 31.—The State Democratic Central Committee met this mern-ing, and elected the following as an Executive Committee: E. B. Eshleman, Secretary; Jacob Reinhard, Treasurer; Amos Layman and M. A. Dougherty, members of the Committee.

The State Liberal-Democratic Convention.

The State Liberal and Democratic Mass Convention called to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown and to chose Presidential electors, assembled in New City Hall at 11 A. M. General R. Brinkerhoff called the Convention to order, and on his motion Hon. [illegible] Spaulding, of Cuyahoga, was [illegible]irman, and W. C. Gould, of [illegible] Secretary. Vice Presidents and [illegible]aries were also chosen from both Liberals and Democrats. On taking the chair Judge Spaulding congratulated his Republican friends, who, notwithstanding the threats and blandishments of their former associates, had decided to support Greeley, in the belief that an honest administration must be the result. He also congratulated the Democrats that they had risen above party feeling, and had united with the honest men of those who for years had been their political opponents to aid in the election of honest and true men and the overthrow of the present corrupt administration. He predicted a hard and long battle, but felt assured that the end would be victory for Greeley and Brown. After choosing committees the Convention adjourned, to meet at the east front of the State House at 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Liberal and Democrat Mass Convention reassembled at 2 P. M. on the east front of the State House.

Presidential Electors.

The Committee to select Presidential Electors reported the names of Hon. August Theime, of Cuyahoga, on behalf of the Liberal Republicans, and Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield, on behalf of the Democrats. The Report was accepted.

The committee appointed to wait on B. Gratz Brown at his hotel soon returned with that distinguished gentleman, who was introduced by Judge Spaulding as the next Vice President of the United States.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown's Speech.

On taking the stand Mr. Brown said he was physically unable to make a long speech. His speech at Frankfort yesterday, united with the ride to this city, gave him a severe headache. He said Ohio had always had a controlling interest in national politics and it has so happened that her voice has always been decisive in great Presidential contests of the past. It would seem as if that influence was not to be lessened in this Presidential contest, for she is looked upon from all quarters of the nation with great interest. He said so far as the

Questions Before the People

are concerned, they are reduced substantially to this: Whether it shall be possible for the people of the United States to install in March an administration that will give a better account of the troubles of the country, a better solution of the diversities that have sprung up between sections, a more certain adjustment of that conflict of races that has been brewing for some years past, than the one which now holds power. The speaker declared that the Grant speakers instead of assuming such a question, as to why they have not fulfilled their promises made about peace in the South, it was found said little about the cordial shaking of right hands between the races, but only told that under Grant the national debt had been reduced at the rate of one hundred millions a year. He said the people knew to their sorrow who paid this debt.

Reconstruction.

In regard to the reconstruction policy of Grant the speaker said it had been a failure and had not succeeded in restoring peace, order, good government and honest administration in any of the States under its control. He said on the other hand in Virginia where Liberalism has had its full sway all went well. None, either black or white, were oppressed. Tennessee, which had been a perfect hell under Brownlow's administration, has also changed, and continued the speaker go there to day where Liberalism is triumphant, and you find peace and good order and kindly feeling between the races. You find the State rapidly resuming its condition of natural prosperity, putting its finances in order, building up its railroads, and laboring to protect and secure the rights of its citizens. You hear nothing of this antagonism of races, that is the cry to-day in North Carolina. I might add that if you would go further and go to Missouri, perhaps, this party has had its most emphatic trial. You might see there, as I will say, although I don't desire to be boastful of my own State, as prosperous a condition of things as in any State of this nation. You will find that that State which was upheaved almost by volcanic action, as it were, and oft with the edges of society ragged and jagged, sharp and cutting, against each other, you will find it as smooth and pleasant as in any other State of the Union. You will find in the politics of Missouri that there are not now existing any animosities that grew out of the war. Its people are all in harmony and accord and are engaged in industrial pursuits. They have forgotten the animosities of the past and no longer even think of them. You will find furthermore, if you want to protect the colored race in its freedom and its franchise, an illustration of the manner of doing it. You will find there that their principles are not only embodied in the Constitution of the State, but guaranteed by the Democrats, by the unanimous vote of the whole State. You will find that there is no feeling in all that land to disturb the present condition of affairs. You will find no white man there with prejudices and animosity against the colored race. You will find them there taken by the hand, their feelings and their rights respected. You will find they have all through that State established their schools and churches and are rebuilding themselves to be worthy members of society. You will find that they have their normal schools that they have their State University, so to speak and that that State University or Normal School had received its endowment at the hands of the Democratic Legislature. I call that a proof of the Liberal party. I appeal to you to judge of this work on the one hand as against the policy of the administration on the other, and when you make your calculation as to what is best for the nation, do it honestly, do it conscientiously, and do it with full knowledge of what you are doing.

Fellow citizens, I would gladly if I were able go on with the line of these remarks and undertake to show you that the policy of the Admisistration so far as the elements of society are at work at the South are concerned, has been a failure and why has it been a failure. I could show you that it could not by any possibility have been anything other than a failure; I would like to show you furthermore that as far as the safety of the colored race in their franchise and in their freedom is concerned, it can never be compatible with a war against the white race. I say whenever it is so antagonistic, it has been made so by the power of the Administration. It is the Aministration, which has produced this animosity and hostility. This indirect antagonism will be fatal to the black man, even if should not touch their liberties themselves. But I have not time, I say, to go into the argument of these questions.

The speaker then closed by saying he hoped to again speak to the people of Ohio during the campaign.

Speech by Col. Grosvenor.

Col. Grosvenor was then introduced, and spoke for nearly two hours, commanding the attention of the large crowd in attendance. His speech was full of interest, and was frequently cheered. It referred to the all-important questions of the day, paying particular attention to reconstruction, as administered by Grant's administration. He regarded the success of the Republican party in November as disastrous to the best interests of the whole people, and earnestly besought his hearers to do their utmost to prevent such a catastrophe. The speech was full of points, and was very well received, and frequently cheered.

A Telegram from Ex-Senator Pugh.

At its conclusion a dispatch was read from G. M. D. Bloss, of Cincinnati stating that Hon. George E. Pugh proposes to lead the old guard, and tenders his services to the State Central Committee for Greeley and Brown. This was greeted with cheers.

Ratifying the Action at Cincinnati and Baltimore.

A resolution was adopted ratifying and endorsing the action of the Cincinnati and Cleveland Conventions, pledging the support of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of Ohio to the nominees and cordially inviting the co-operation of the citizens of Ohio without regard to previous party affiliations, who are opposed to the re-election of President Grant and the policy of his Administration.

Evening Session.

The Convention re-assembled at 8 P. M. A very large crowd was in attendance.

Speech by Gen. Tom Ewing.

Gen. Tom Ewing took the stand. Upon being introduced, he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him as one of the Electors at large. He then followed in a speech of a stirring character, giving the causes for the present great upheaval of public opinion among the people, who were no longer content with Grant's failures to redeem his promises. Reconciliation, decentralization and reform, he declared to be

The Great Issues Between Grant and Greeley.

He then reviewed the condition of the South under the administration of Grant and pointed out the great reforms that would result under the enlightened principles represented by the Liberal party as expounded in Greeley's letter of acceptance. He said the country needs and longs for reconciliation. The proper results of the war have been accomplished. The objects of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats in uniting in the nomination of Greeley and Brown is to show that the issues of the war are no longer issues before the people.

Centralization.

After reviewing the theories of Federalism, Centralization and State Rights, he said that idea of centralization was now sinking the Southern States into mere territorial dependencies, but the people proposed to put a stop to this centralizing tendency. While the Democracy are in favor of centralization they don't propose to nullify any of the amendments of the Constitution. The people too mean to have a purer government.

The speaker then touched upon Grant's nepotism and greed, and its consequent degredation of the Presidential office. He said: Suppose his subordinates were to follow his example, accepting valuable gifts and appropriating their relatives to office, the people would not endure it. Yet how much worse is it for the President to do so? To re-elect Grant is to endorse the corruption so far developed in his Administration.

The Amendments.

Gen. Ewing then dissipated the idea that the Democrats could not consistently support Greeley and Brown. The Democrats accepted the amendments and their logical results, as afterwards promulgated in the Cincinnati platform long before the Cincinnati Convention was mooted.

Horace Greeley's Character.

He defended Mr. Greeley against the charge of being opposed to Constitutional State Rights. He said, too, that Greeley was heretofore a bitter opponent of the Democracy, but we are fighting no past issues. The living present and impending future is what interests us.

The speaker continued at length to review the character of Mr. Greeley paying him a high tribute for independence and honesty, both in the past and present.

The Tariff.

He did not pretend to be wholly satisfied with the Cincinnati platform. There might have been an improvement in the tariff plank. It was not statesmanlike. But on the whole the platform was superior to the profession of principles made by the Administration party. The speaker dealt at considerable length on the question of the finances, specie payments and the labor question, declaring his dissatisfaction with the Cincinnati platform in both what it said and what it left unsaid on these questions. But while all the questions of the day are not fully met in that platform, he said there was nothing in it conclusively objectionable, and therefore he accepted it for the good that was in it.

Gen. Ewing said, in conclusion, that while Mr. Greeley was a plain man, in full sympathy with the people, and therefore distasteful to the starched gentlemen, who helped to get up and then miserably failed to control or to break down the Cincinnati Convention. He was nominated in spite of all the wise men of the political temples, and will be elected as he was nominated, by the people.

Other Speeches.

Short and pithy speeches were also made to a large crowd that at one time completely filled the east terrace, by Hon. J. D. Dickson, Hon. R. F. Paine, Gen. Wiley, and Judge Clark.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Coroner's Monthly Bulletin.

The following report taken from the Coroner's record, shows the number of inquests held during the past month, the names of the parties deceased, and the causes of their death. The number is less than that of any previous month during the year.

1. Eliza Schild died on the 1st inst., from acute peritonites, in the first ward.
2. William Copman died on the second inst., from sunstroke in Allegheny.
3. John Eichenmier died on the fifth inst., from congestion of the brain in Allegheny.
4. T. Potter died on the sixth inst., from effects of rupture, on Twenty-seventh street.
5. Kate Knox, suddenly, from cholera morbus, on the eleventh inst.; in Allegheny.
6. Augustus Lang accidentally ran over on West Penn Railroad at Bennett's station on the tenth inst.
7. John Fisher, a boy accidentally drowned in East Birmingham on the sixteenth inst.
8. Charles Gregories, died of *delirium tremens* in the Third ward, on the twenty-fourth inst.
9. William Burkhardt, suicide by drowning in Allegheny river, on the 27th inst.
10. Unknown female child found dead on a raft in Allegheny river on the 27th inst.
11. Wm. Metzler, accidentally killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Hulton Station, on the 28th inst.
12. George Bowers, accidentally killed on the Fort Wayne Railroad, at outer depot, Allegheny, on the 28th inst.
13. Wm. McLaughlin, accidentally killed on Allegheny Valley Railroad, at Tate's Run, on the 13th inst.
14. George Wm. Hoffman, boy, accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river, on the 30th inst.
15. Darby Boyl died in Central Police Station, from the effects of intemperance, on the 31st inst.

Besides the above, inquests were held on the following persons by different Aldermen, acting as Deputy Coroners:

16. John Miller, accidentally killed by being crushed between bumpers of cars at Sewickley, on the 21st inst.
17. John E. Harris, killed by fall of "horseback" in a coal mine in Baldwin township, on the 21st inst.
18. Richard Leitholder, sudden death from effects of intemperance at Wood's Run, Allegheny, on the 17th inst.
19. Julius F. Moore, killed by explosion of boiler at Price's foundry, on the 22d inst.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER.

How all Can Make Money.

The publisher of that pure, bright, illustrated sixteen-page paper, the "People's Monthly," of Pittsburgh, is so willing to have it fairly tested in the *family*, that he offers every new subscriber at $1 50 a valuable present of *two* 24x30 inch engravings sent *postage free*, or, if preferred, a beautiful chromo 11x13, called "The Church Mouse," postage free, and "mounted," ready for framing. For *only one dollar*, a six months' trial of the Monthly will be given with same "mounted" chromo, sent *postage free*. Live agents, male or female, wanted in every locality. Large profits guaranteed. THE POST can vouch for the high character of this excellent home paper, as, also, that all promises made will be promptly fulfilled. Address *People's Monthly*, 84 Fifth avenue Pittsburgh, Pa. If a subscription is not convenient now cut this out for reference.

Pimples Removed,

and the skin made smooth by using *Juniper* Tar Soap Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

Success Based Upon Merit.

It is a subject of general remark, among both wholesale and retail druggists, that no medicine introduced to the American public has ever gained such a popularity and met with so large a sale in all parts of of the land, in the same length of time, as has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This cannot depend upon its having been more largely advertised than any other medicine, as such is not the case. The correct explanation, we think, is found in the fact that this medicine produces the most wonderful and perfect cures of very bad cases of bronchial, throat and lung diseases, is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient remedy for all kinds of Coughs that has ever been introduced to the public, and at the same time possesses the greatest of blood purifying and strengthening properties that medical science has been able to produce, thus rendering it a sovereign remedy not only in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and Coughs, but also for all diseases of the liver and blood, as scrofulous diseases, skin diseases, blotches, rough skin, pimples, black specks and discolorations. It has therefore a wide range of application and usefulness, and it not only gives the most perfect satisfaction to all who use it, but far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, thus eliciting the loudest praise and making permanent *living* advertising mediums of all who use it. For these reasons it is that there is not perhaps a druggist in all the vast domain of this continent, who tries to please his customers and supply their wants, that does not keep and sell large quantities of this most valuable medicine.

590.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son's,

Of the Duquesne Wagon Works, wishes us to say they have added two stories to part of their factory and made other improvements that will enable them to fill orders more promptly than heretofore.

D&W.

Within One Year

Twenty-three persons have cured cancers by using Wild Tea. Persons having cancer, by writing, will get Wild Tea sent free.

J. HENRY SMITH,
43 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—is a physic which does not distress or gripe, but is sure to operate when all other remedies have failed. You may confidently rely upon the Castoria in Stomach Ache, Constipation, Flatulency, Croup, Worms, Piles or Deranged Liver. It contains neither Minerals, Morphine, Opium nor Alcohol, but is purely a vegetable preparation, perfectly harmless, and above all, pleasant to take. The Castoria soothes and quiets the system and produces natural sleep. It is a wonderful thing to assimilate the food of children and prevent them from crying. A 35 cent bottle will do the work for a family, and save many doctor bills.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	11[illegible]5
United States 6s, 1st [illegible]id	[illegible]16
United States 6s (Coupons	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	116⅝@116⅞
United States 5-20s (new issue)	115½
United States 5-20s, 1867	116 @116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116 @116⅜
United States 10-40s	112½@112⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113¾@113⅞
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	114⅛@114⅜
Currency Sixes	113⅞
New 5 Per Cents	

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 1, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather continues changeable with almost steady rains, placing the Ohio river in fair navigable order for the first of August, which is rather something unusual for that month. In regard to produce we have no particular change to note; leading dealers report an active market for the season with a good demand; they also report a falling off in receipts from our immediate neighborhood to a considerable extent, hence shipments from a distance meet with ready sales and dealers find no trouble in disposing of the same at fair prices. Apples—Prices rule low and are very uncertain. Butter is in fair demand for choice, suitable for table use; all other kind are dull and neglected, and have to be disposed of at low figures or not at all. Eggs have undergone no particular change; the supply keeps up with the demand. Flour—We can report a steady market with a good demand for home use and for the small towns bordering on the Monongahela river; this is somewhat unusual shipping flour up that stream, not many years since we were in the habit of receiving a large portion of supplies from that region; such, however, is the course of trade.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,632
Wheat, sacks	1,300
Barley, sacks	140
Corn, sacks	870
Oats, sacks	1,440
Cheese, bxs	266
Butter, packages	42
Bacon, tcs	123
Apples, bbls	84
Bacon, pcs	1,372

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store in a small way the usual advance was obtained:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The firmness we have noted for some days continues. The sales for some days past have been large at the following: Hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, sugar cured, 11c; plain do 7¾c; rib sides 9c; clear rib 9¼c. Dried beef 20c. Mess pork $15 50. Lard, tierces, 10c; kegs 10¾c; buckets 11¼c per lb.

GROCERIES—The market was quiet; this, however, is no unusual thing for the season. Dealers report business fair, particularly sugars and coffees. The current rates are:

COFFEE—Fancy 24½c; prime 23½c; good 22½c; fair 22c; roasted 27c.

SUGARS—Granulated 13c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13¾c; A coffee 12c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¾c; circle C 11¼c, Chesapeake extra C 11¼c; Knights extra C 10½c; C yellow 9¾c.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips 70c; white choice syrups 65c; good 55c; fair 50c; common 35a40c; blackstrap 25c

MOLASSES—The stock of New Orleans is almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85c; prime 80c.

RICE—Carolina 9½a9¾c; Rangoon, 7¾a8c; Patna 8a8¼c.

POTATOES—Are in good supply; we note regular sales at $2a2 25 per bbl.

HAY—Market steady with a good demand. We note regular sales at $30a33 per ton.

POULTRY—In good demand; spring chickens 55a65c; larger ones in the same proportion.

ASHES—We have before mentioned the market was not an active one; buyers were disposed to purchase sparingly. Soda Ash; common 4c; refined 5c. Nitrate Soda 4½c; arsenic 3¼c; pots 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

ALE—As Pittsburgh ale is noted for its superiority, the demand was brisk; we quote as follows; X $9 00 per barrel; XX $10 00; India $11 00 half barrels in proportion.

APPLES—The supply was fully up with the demand. The prices weak and are very uncertain, sales were reported all the way firm at $1 50a3 00 per barrel.

BAGGING—The supply was equal to the demand we quote Penn mill, two bushels 40c, do two half bushels 47c, do three bushels 55c; Allegheny mills, two bushels 38c.

BROOM CORN—Dull, and this has been the situation for some time. We note small sales at 5a8c per lb,

BUTTER.—The receipts keep pace with the demand. Prices have been uniform for some days. The principal demand was for choice lots. Sales of prime at 17a18c; choice 20c; common, no sales.

BEANS—The market was a quiet one, with an occasional sale at $2 50a3 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. The receipts are increasing. We note sales of dairy at 10a 10½c; Goshen 12a12½c.

CARBON OIL—In good supply. Market a shade firmer, with sales of standard brands at 19½a20c

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is in good supply. Dealers report an occasional sale at $5 50 per can.

CEMENT.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We quote as follows: Beeson's Hydraulic $2a2 25; Akron $2 50a2 75; Louisville $2 25a2 75; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $2 75a3 per bbl. Lime—Cleveland $2; Eastern $1 75 per barrel.

COUNTRY BACON—The advance in city cured has strengthened the market as regards country; we note hams at 9a10c; clear sides 6a6½c; shoulders 5a5½c; lard 8a8½c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull, in fact is demoralized; prices are too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit them.

EGGS—The receipts were not large neither was the demand; we note sales at 15a16c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market continues steady with a good jobbing demand; in regard to prices we have no change to note as holders are not disposed to make concessions; we quote spring wheat fair to choice at $7 50a8 20; red wheat $8 50a9 00.

GRAIN—The market has undergone but little change since our last. We are reported wheat at the following: No. 1 spring at $1 80a1 85; No. 1 winter at $1 85a1 90 per bushel; the receipts continue light. Oats were more fancied, and prices steady but unchanged; we quote mixed at 40a42c; white, 42a44c, the latter for prime quality. Corn is reported steady, with sales from wharf and from track at 58c; from elevator, 60c. Rye is reported scarce, with a light demand; we quote at 85a90c per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, August 1, 1872.

REMARKS—That the market is a dull one is probably as well known to our readers as ourselves; prices are very weak with a declining tendency. in fact anything like correct figures are very difficult to obtain; in the absence of sales we do the very best we can. Crude is selling at Parker's at $3 57½, being equal to 9¼a9⅜c here.

REFINED.

Market dull and very much demoralized; we quote nominally as follows:

Spot	21¾c
July	21⅝c
August	22¾c
September	22¾c
October	23c
November	22¾c
December	22½c

The above for eastern delivery.

OIL BARRELS.

The supply keeps pace with the demand and prices remain unchanged; we note sales of city make at $1 75a1 78; country unchanged.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 31.—The *Courier* says the market continues quiet and firm; at the close $3 65 was offered on the lower road with no buyers. The market closed quiet with the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls	Spot	$3 67½
300 "	"	3 67½
500 "	"	3 65

LOWER ROAD.

500 "	"	3 67½

OIL CITY

1,000 bbls spot	3 80

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 31.—Market dull with no quotations.

TITUSVILLE, July 31.—The market was quiet and firm at $3 65a3 67½ for spot. Nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, July 31.—Market quiet and dull with no inquiry, quoted at $3 60a 3 65.

OIL CITY, July 31.—Market very quiet but little doing; ordinary on lower road $3 65; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 80.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, PITTSBURGH, Thursday, August 1, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle show an increase as compared with our last report. The quantity was better than the quality; this, however, has been the situation for some time past. The market opened with a fair number of buyers on hand, parties from this vicinity; in fact they were the principal operator. The eastern dealers were disposed to hold off. The receipts since our last report were 433 head. The demand for prime cattle is good, and with but few here, the market is fair. Following are the prices ruling for the different grades and kinds:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 75a7 00
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 25a6 50
Fair, 1,200 lbs steers	5 75a6 10
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	5 50a5 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	5 00a5 25
Common	4 50a5 00
Cows, heifers, &c	3 50a4 00
Bulls	2 50a3 50

HOGS.

As the run of hogs was a light one the market was firm at a further advance in prices, the top figure being $5 25 per cwt. Unless the receipts increase we may look for still higher prices. The entire receipts were 399 head. Hogs sold on last Saturday for $3 25, and this day a week ago for $4 75; now they are fully $1 per head higher. Following are the rates:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 65
Prime Philadelphia	4 50a4 60
Yorkers	4 90a5 00
Baltimore	4 50a4 60

SHEEP.

The offerings were fair and dealers report an active market, the pens at the close being nearly cleared. The receipts foot up to 5,675 head. The market closed in the evening moderately firm at the following rates:

Extra, 90 lbs	$5 75a5 90
Prime, 80 to 85 lbs	5 35a5 50
Good, 80 lbs, fine wool	5 00a5 25
Fair, 75 lbs, fine wool	4 50a4 75
Common	3 00a4 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, Tuesday, July 30, 1872.

CATTLE.

The market yesterday was a firm one; buyers were on hand early in the day having evidently made up their minds to invest; in fact there was no difficulty in disposing of good cattle at fair prices, while in some instances an advance was obtained. It might be proper to remark that the largest proportion of the offers consisted of medium and common stock. The current rates were prime to extra, $7 00a7 50; medium to good, $6 00a6 50; common and inferior lots were neglected, as the supple was in excess of the demand. In order to effect sales holders had to submit to low figures. The eastern offerings were 800 head.

SHEEP.

There was a good trade demand and the offerings reached 1,500 head all told. The sales made were at full prices, viz: Sheep 4¼a6¼c per lb, as per quality and condition.

LAMBS.

Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $2 00a3 00a4 50 per head; at the close but few were left unsold.

DIED.

TURNER—On Tuesday, July 23d, 1872, at 6 o'clock a. m., from the third stroke of apoplexy, ELLEN TURNER, a native of England, wife of Alex. Turner, in the 67th year of her age. The body was interred at St Mary's Church, Red Bank, Armstrong county, Pa.

MALONE—On Wednesday, at 2 o'clock p. m., ANNIE MALONE, daughter of Frank and Sarah Malone, aged 9 months and 2 weeks.

EAGEN—Mrs. MARY EAGEN, in the 87th year of her age.

GARTSIDE—On Saturday, July 27th, at 2:30 p. m., ANN GARTSIDE, widow of the late Jos. Gartside, in the 83d year of her age.

MCGONEGAL—Saturday afternoon, July 27th, at 3 p. m., SARAH, wife of Patrick McGonegal, in the 26th year of her age.

FOR SHERIFF.

W. C. DILKES,

Of Moon Township, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

aug3-2w

Revolutions Never Go Backward.

The philosophical theory that the human system when weakened by disease, oppressive heat, excessive labor or any other cause, should be toned and invigorated instead of being subjected to the action of depleting drugs, is gaining ground every day. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago gave a powerful influence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorer became known, multitudes of debilitated invalids turned with loathing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this renovating, appetizing, vitalizing preparation derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go backward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reinforcing nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and the suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fevers, Billious Affections and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken a lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges nigh, and the solid flesh is resolving itself into a dew under the fervid temperatures, this agreeable tonic is the best possible safeguard against all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves lassitude and languor, and enables the system to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion. Of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

jy29

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

DR. KEYSER'S PRESCRIPTIONS.

In view of the many wants for trifling ailments, which are common in every community, and which have usually been supplied by patent or proprietary medicines, DR. KEYSER, at 167 Liberty street will put them up for any needing such medicines, at a trifling cost, and sure of affording relief.

There are at this time of the year numerous cases of Bowel and Summer Complaints, especially among children, which could be relieved by a timely resort to some appropriate remedy, such as Dr. Keyser would be able to furnish from his great Emporium, stored as it is with all the medicines which are known and used in the relief and healing of disease.

The multitude of patent medicines now in use have only been introduced to meet this manifest public want, and people in need of cheap medicines will find it of great advantage to have that want supplied by such a person as Dr. KEYSER, who is abundantly qualified, not only to furnish the best material, but to prescribe intelligently to all who may need such services. Dr. Keyser's office as above stated, at 167 Liberty street.

jy31-d&w

LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY.

BY JAMES PARTON.

1 Vol. 12 mo. With Portrait and Illustrations. $2.

The only life of Horace Greeley that contains a complete record of his early years, the facts of which Mr. Parton gathered by visiting the town where Mr. Greeley was born, and the several places where he lived before he went to New York. It gives a full account of his career as farmer, printer, editor, Congressman, to his nomination for the Presidency.

N. B. Parton's "Life of Greeley" was not written as a CAMPAIGN document, and is, therefore, free from the exaggeration and bias to which a CAMPAIGN life is inevitably subject. It fully and graphically depicts Mr. Greeley's political and philanthropic career, and illustrates those great qualities of mind and heart to which he owes his present conspicuous position before the nation and the world.

Of all other Lives of Horace Greeley, Parton furnishes the vast majority of facts; it is far more complete and reliable than any other, and gives just what the American people want. A FAITHFUL PICTURE OF HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated with portraits, pictures of his birthplace, Chappaqua farm, editorial "den," &c. The book is exceedingly fascinating, and is having an immense sale.

Agents wanted everywhere in the United States to canvass for this work. Apply to

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers,
POSTON.

jy28-3td&w

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE { A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO GUIDE. { THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complexion, etc.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one free of postage for Fifty Cents.

C. WERT, P. O. Box 1,300,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

aug3-2tw

$57.60. AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK.

Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles patented July 18th. Samples sent free to all. The most useful and saleable articles ever invented, and used by every one. Business light and pleasant; can be done by both male and female Address W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, N. Y.

SPIRITUAL LIFE OF GREELEY—112 pages and 27 Illustrations. A series of Wonderful Facts and Startling Revelations. Organization of the Democratic Party, or the Fall of Man. Darwinian theory verified. Retrogression and Extinction of the Negro Race. Mailed to an address of receipt of 50 cents.

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jy27-2w P. O. Box 1,300.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
6:1 78 Nassau street, New York

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded: 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 2 for 50 cents.

je15-3t&w EDGAR JONES & CO., Boston, Mass.

LEGAL.

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Etna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny.

je26mw

IN THE MATTER OF THE Final account of John D. Scully, Sequestrator of the Monongahela Turnpike Company, No. 638; September 7, 1872. In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County:

And now to wit: July 27, 1872, the final account of John D. Scully, sequestrator of the Monongahela Turnpike Company, presented in open Court and filed; and thereupon the Court order and direct that the Prothonotary give notice of the exhibition and filing of said account, by publication once a week for three weeks in the Pittsburgh Legal Journal and the Weekly Post, and that said account will be allowed by the Court on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872, unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed.

By the Court.

All parties in interest will take notice of the foregoing order, and that said account will be allowed on the First Monday of September, 1872, unless cause to the contrary be shown.

JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

July 27, 1872. aug3-3tw